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**********
* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

## The People Are the Makers of History

### - a critique of the fallacy of "history is jointly made by heroes and slaves" spread by swindlers like Lin Piao

by

Shih Ping (史兵),
of Fukien Normal University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 17, 1973)

The great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China has shattered the pipe-dream of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i to restore capitalism in China. But the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines has not died out. "The imperialists and domestic reactionaries will certainly not take their defeat lying down and they will struggle to the last ditch." "After their first failure, they would put up a desperate struggle with ten times the effort and frenzied fervor and a hundredfold increase in hatred." Meanwhile, because the great cultural revolution has greatly raised the consciousness of the people of the whole country in class struggle and two-line struggle, the counter-revolutionary activities of the class enemy have also become more cunning and covert.

The Lin Piao anti-Party clique was a group of class enemies who were reactionary and crafty to the utmost. For the sake of conforming with the political need to usurp leadership and seize power in the Party, they made every effort to advocate idealist transcendentalism and the idealist conception of history--heroes are the makers of history. After this reactionary fallacy was mercilessly exposed and vigorously criticized and repudiated, they again cast forth a disguised form of fallacy--"history is jointly made by heroes and slaves." Swindlers like Lin Piao thought that by adding the term "slaves"

after the "heroes," they could hoodwink people and cover up their sinister intention in advertising the historical interpretation of heroes. They never dreamt that this disguise served only to expose further the ugly features of this group of renegades who were crafty and malicious and had a guilty conscience.

## Two Kinds of Fundamentally Antagonistic Historical Concepts

Who are the makers of history? Is history made by the heroes or the slaves? This is the focal point of the struggle between the idealist conception of history and the materialist conception of history.

For thousands of years, the representatives of the exploiting classes always advertised the idealist conception of history of claiming that heroes are the makers of history. They claimed that the development of the history of mankind was determined by a few emperors and princes, generals and ministers, heroes and men of outstanding talent, but the people who are the real makers of history were vilified by them as the scum.

Starting from idealist transcendentalism, the spokesman of the slave-owning class in China, Confucius, divided men into "the wise of the highest class" and "the stupid of the lowest class." He held that the differences between the two were inborn and could never be changed--"There are only the wise of the highest class, and the stupid of the lowest class, who cannot be changed." All generations of slave owners were "the wise of the highest class" and were born to rule others, while all generations of the other oppressed classes were "the stupid of the lowest class" and were destined to be ruled by others.

Liang Ch'i-ch'ao, one of the founders of the bourgeois science of history in China, vilified the people as the "blind masses" and the "deaf masses," and talked nonsense saying that when the "big shots" "slightly changed their minds, the whole course of history could have changed."

Comprador-scholar Hu Shih viciously insulted and abused the Chinese people as "the 400 million fools" and declared that a few heroes could change the course of history at will. He said: "An idea conceived by a hero could lead to the outbreak of a sanguinary war several decades long. A timely warning from him might avert a national crisis and a single wrong statement by him might bring disaster to the nation."

In Europe, apologist Plato of the slave-owning class of ancient Greece likewise advocated that "the wise people" (that is, the slave-owning aristocrats) should rule others and that the working people could only rest content with the lot of the ruled. He thought that this was an inalterable "principle of nature."

Reactionary philosopher Nietzsche of the German monopoly bourgeoisie frenziedly advocated the "philosophy of superman." He clamored that the "superman" was a born ruler and could have his way, while the broad masses

of the people were nothing more than "a multitude of imperfect individuals of little importance" that could only be "used as material for experimental purposes."

Although the reactionary fallacies made by these thinkers of the exploiting classes in history were concrete statements different from each other, all of them essentially served to show that the system of exploitation was natural and justified and should last forever. The idealist conception of history is the form of expression of this system of exploitation in theory and is the spiritual yoke used by the reactionary ruling class to oppress and fool the working people.

Contrary to such lies of the idealist conception of history, the Marxist materialist conception of history holds that the development of the history of mankind is not determined by the subjective will of the heroes and men of outstanding talent, but is the outcome of the uninterrupted development of objective contradictions within society. "Changes in society are mainly due to the development of contradictions within society, that is, the contradiction between the productive forces and the production relations, the contradiction between classes, the contradiction between the new and the old, and because of the development of these contradictions, an impetus is given to the progress of society and the suppression of the old society by the new society." This scientific assertion of Marxism has basically elucidated the great truth that slaves are the makers of history.

The production of material resources in society is the basis of social life and social production as a whole, and the people are the makers of material wealth. The contradiction between the productive forces and the production relations is the fundamental contradiction in society. The development of productive forces leads to changes in relations of production and gives impetus to substitution of modes of production and the development of the form of society from a lower level to a higher level. The people are the chief ingredients of productive forces in society. In class society, the contradiction between the productive forces and the production relations is expressed by the struggle between the revolutionary class representing the demand for the development of productive forces and the reactionary class upholding the old production relations. The people are the decisive force in class struggle, the real motivating force of all social reforms. The practice of struggle for production and class struggle by the masses is also the sole source of the development of science and culture. Therefore, the masses, as the mainstay in the transformation and awareness of the world, are the masters of history and the real makers of history.

Marx and Engels pointed out: "Historical activity is an undertaking of the masses." Lenin said: "History is made by millions of people." Stalin also had said: "In order to become a real branch of science, the science of history no longer can sum up the history of social development as the action of emperors and princes, generals and ministers, or as the action of 'invaders' and 'conquerors' of countries, but should first study the history of the producers of material resources, the history of the working masses, and the history of the people of various countries." Chairman Mao pointed out even more clearly: "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world

history." These teachings of the great teachers have summed up to a high degree that the slaves are the makers of history.

From then on, idealism was driven out from this last den in the sphere of history, and history that had consistently been stood on its head by the exploiting classes was reversed once again and restored to its original identity.

The materialist conception of history is the embodiment in theory of the fundamental interests of the proletariat and the working people, a powerful ideological weapon for the people to oppose oppression and enslavement by the exploiting classes, to carry out proletarian revolution, and to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Because of this, it evoked the enmity and fear of the bourgeoisie and its agents in the workers' movement. For more than a hundred years, the enemies of the proletariat continuously changed their tactics and wildly attacked and distorted this basic theory of the materialist conception of history. But in the end, this has served only to expose their own absurdity and reaction, to make the materialist conception of history glisten with greater militant brilliance due to their unremitting attacks and to testify further that this Marxist truth--"history is made by the people"--is unbreakable and evergreen.

## A Poisoned Arrow Shot At the Materialist Conception of History

At first glance, the proposition of "history is jointly made by heroes and slaves" as advanced by swindlers like Lin Piao appears to be without bias and without favor and to have transcended the antagonism of the idealist conception of history and the materialist conception of history since it has affirmed that history is made by heroes and has also acknowledged that history is made by slaves. Such spurious sophistry based on conciliation and eclecticism is precisely the trick which all new and old revisionists are accustomed to using.

However, eclectic sophistry is unable to cover up the essence of the idealist conception of history.

Since swindlers like Lin Piao made a great hullabaloo over "joint creation" with so much zeal, could it be said that they really acknowledged "joint creation of history by heroes and slaves"? This was a fake! This gang of renegades had never acknowledged that the people are the motive force in the making of history.

Back in the beginning of the Second Revolutionary Civil War, Lin Piao was so terrified by Chiang Kai-shek's sanguinary measures that he voiced pessimism and disappointment for the future of the revolution. He was of the opinion that the situation brooked "no optimism" and that the future was "rather bleak." By expressing doubts over "how long could the red flag fly," he actually had disclaimed the ability of the people to overthrow Chiang Kai-shek.

During the war of resistance against Japan, in a sinister article against the Party, he actually obliterated the military achievements of the broad

masses of the people who fought fiercely under the leadership of the Party and gave all credits to the merciless autocrat and public enemy Chiang Kai-shek.

During the Liberation War, although pronounced changes had occurred in the balance of military forces between the enemy side and our side, and Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary government was already in a shaky state, Lin Piao was still very afraid of Chiang Kai-shek, and he put forth a Right opportunist military line that vainly attempted to alter Chairman Mao's great strategic plan.

During the great cultural revolution, he concocted a speech that frenziedly advocated the "experience of coups d'etat." He portrayed the Chinese history of the past several thousand years as a history of palace revolution involving seizure of power and intramural fight within the reactionary ruling class. He entirely obliterated the struggle waged by one class against another and basically disavowed that the people are the masters in the making of history. He flagrantly vilified the masses as "stupid," "backward" and "ignorant men and women" who knew only to say, "congratulations and be prosperous," were interested only in "doing less work and earning more money," and were unable to tell "fish-eyes from pearls."

It was very clear that in the eyes of swindlers like Lin Piao, the masses were the "ignorant masses" and tools for the "heroes" to order about. In what way were they different from the fascist philosopher Nietzsche who vilified the masses as "material for experimental purposes"? This was entirely the attitude taken by the slave owners toward the slaves. It served precisely to bare to the full the exploiting-class nature of swindlers like Lin Piao.

On the other hand, this gang of renegades also lauded the representatives of the exploiting classes to the skies by describing them as "luminaries," "the souls of national survival" and "experts in leading the historic movement." They talked nonsense saying that "the Chinese nation owes its survival and its revival after the decline and fall to these personages." Since Lin Piao and other swindlers trampled the masses underfoot and lauded the "heroes and men of outstanding talent" to the skies, how could the two "jointly make history" on an equal footing? According to the reactionary logic of the idealist theory of genius advocated by swindlers like Lin Piao, such so-called "joint creation" meant nothing more than the "mental labor" of the "heroes" and the "physical labor" of the slaves, with the "heroes" offering ideas and theories and wielding the baton, and the slaves exerting physical efforts, shedding blood and perspiration, and putting themselves at the disposal of the "heroes." This was evidently an out-and-out historical interpretation of "heroes" with "the heroes driving history forward," and there was not a bit of "joint creation." In this respect, the slaves served but as "material" for the heroes to make history and an "amulet" to shield their historical interpretation of heroes. Therefore, the "theory of joint creation" is a disguised form of historical interpretation of heroes that is more crafty and wicked, a poisoned arrow shot from a dark corner at the materialist conception of history.

## How To Recognize the Role of Heroes in History

To oppose the materialist conception of history, the enemy of Marxism often employs the tactic of distorting the theory of the materialist conception of history concerning the making of history by slaves through asserting the Marxist disavowal of the role of heroes in history. At present, swindlers like Lin Piao have again made use of the materialist conception of history to acknowledge the role of heroes in history, and adopted deceptive sophistry to describe the heroes and slaves as two kinds of independent and parallel motive forces in the making of history. Therefore, how to correctly recognize the role of heroes in history constitutes an important question in the struggle to criticize and repudiate in depth the historical interpretation of heroes and its variations.

In the course of discussing the making of history by slaves, Marxism has never denied the role of heroes in history. On the contrary, it is precisely because of the Marxist demonstration of the great truth of the making of history by slaves that has scientifically explained for the first time the role of heroes in the history of human knowledge. All kinds of description that stand the heroes against the slaves and alienate the former from the people, irrespective of how they exaggerate the role of the heroes, are nothing more than subjective hypocheses running counter to the objective facts.

Marxism holds that the heroes are the organizers and leaders of the masses in a revolutionary struggle. They stand higher and see farther than the ordinary masses in their class. Consequently, they exercise a great influence in activities bearing on the making of history by the masses. Lenin said: "In history, no class can win over the dominant status if it does not elect its own political leaders and ideological representatives who are good at organizing and leading movements." This has most fully and scientifically summed up the role of heroes in history.

However, this is essentially different from the fallacy of "history is jointly made by heroes and slaves," because Marxism acknowledges the important role played by heroes in the development of history under the precondition of affirming the people as the makers of history. Any hero can only conform to the objective laws governing historical development and influence the rate of historical development, but can never change the orientation and general trend of historical development.

Furthermore, the heroes mentioned by Marxism referred to those outstanding personages who came to the fore in the people's revolutionary struggle, represented the interests and demands of the masses, and led the masses to solve the role of struggle brought up by history at the time so as to push forward the wheel of history. Such heroes were members of the masses and included the outstanding representatives among the masses. The important role they played in history was an important aspect inseparable from the general course of making history by the masses. The Marxist theory concerning the making of history by slaves covered the full affirmation of the important role in history of the heroes who were the political leaders and ideological representatives of the masses.

But swindlers like Lin Piao cut apart the heroes and the slaves. They looked upon the heroes as lords who remained above the masses, and described their role as another motive force outside the masses in the making of history. Under the pretext of "joint creation," they used the tactics of dualist sophistry to negate this basic theory of Marxism--"The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history."

But history cannot be tampered with. All revisionist nonsense cannot change the historical facts in objective existence.

By leading the slaves to rise in insurrection, Spartacus rocked the rule of the Roman slave owners to its foundation and gave impetus to the birth of serfdom. Marx and Lenin praised Spartacus as the most brilliant figure and the most outstanding hero in ancient history. However, but for the sharpening of class contradictions at the time and the revolutionary struggle waged by the broad masses of slaves against the slave owners, Spartacus could not have come to the fore as the leader of the insurgent slaves. This most outstanding hero of ancient times did not drop from the skies, but came to the fore in the course of class struggle waged by the slaves. Therefore, the progressive role played by Spartacus in history was precisely a form of expression of the making of history by the slaves of the time.

The peasants' war toward the end of the Ch'in Dynasty led by Ch'en Sheng and Wu Kuang was the first large-scale peasants' uprising in the history of China. It shook the rule of the Ch'in Dynasty to its foundation, dealt a blow to the feudal landlord class, and hence gave impetus to the development of social productivity and pushed forward the wheel of history. However, but for the development of social crisis at the end of the Ch'in Dynasty and the revolutionary situation brought about by the untenable ruthless exploitation and oppression of the broad peasantry by the rulers, such leaders of the great peasants' uprising as Ch'en Sheng and Wu Kuang also could not have come to the fore toward the end of the Ch'in Dynasty. The progressive role played by Ch'en Sheng and Wu Kuang in the development of history was also an important aspect of the making of history by the peasant masses of the time. How could these heroes who came to the fore in the mass struggle, grew to maturity through the steeling of the stormy revolution, represented the interests of the masses and gave concentrated expression to the wisdom of the masses be stood against and cut apart from the class and the broad masses represented by them and distorted as "heroes and slaves jointly making history"!

The proletarian leaders represent the most revolutionary and most advanced class in the history of mankind. They represent the fundamental interests of the proletariat and the working people. They are well familiar with and able to apply the objective laws governing historical development. They unremittingly sum up the experience drawn from mass struggle, define the correct theory, line and general and specific policies for the revolutionary struggle of the masses, and lead the masses to continuously win victories in the revolution. This great role played by the proletarian leaders in the history of mankind licks all heroes of the past. Their great contributions to the history of mankind are forever indelible.

However, the Marxist theory concerning the inter-relations between the leaders, the political parties, the classes and the masses tells us that the leader and the political party, the leader and the class, the leader and the masses form an indivisible whole. Lenin said: "The masses are divided into classes....Classes are normally led by political parties; a political party is normally presided over by a relatively stable group, and this group is formed with people called leaders who are the most experienced and are elected to take up the most important duties." Lenin also said that all this "is the most rudimentary knowledge," and those who stood the leaders against the masses "are really ridiculously absurd and foolish."

Chairman Mao also taught us: "The masses are the real heroes, while we ourselves are often childish and ignorant." Talent lies not with a person or a few persons, but with a political party, and the Party is the vanguard force of the proletariat. Talent lies with the mass line and collective wisdom. In the course of leading the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao laid down the mass line of "from the masses, to the masses" as the basic line for our Party in all kinds of work.

These instructions of Lenin and Chairman Mao have profoundly elucidated the close and indivisible flesh-and-blood ties between the proletarian leaders and the broad masses. The great merits of the proletarian leaders also lie in their being the leaders and organizers of activities for the proletariat and the working people to create history. Their emergence and activities play a most important part in the making of history by the proletariat and the people, and are not something outside and independent of this process.

These facts fully show that it is not the heroes that make history but history that makes the heroes. May is "history jointly made by heroes and slaves" and it is the slaves that make history and also make the heroes in the course of their struggle.

## The Moral Danger of the "Theory of Joint Creation" Is That It Prepares Public Opinion for Restoring Capitalism

Chairman Mao taught us: "To overthrow a political power, it is always necessary first of all to create public opinion, to do work in the ideological sphere. This is true for the revolutionary class as well as for the counter-revolutionary class." It was for the purpose of creating a kind of counter-revolutionary public opinion for the overthrow of the proletarian political power that swindlers like Lin Piao concocted the fallacy of "heroes and slaves jointly make history."

Lin Piao and his anti-Party clique were the agents of the domestic landlord class that had been overthrown, and of imperialism, revisionism and reaction within our Party. Their line was a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They practiced revisionism, not Marxism; they advocated split, and not unity; they intrigued and conspired, and were not open and aboveboard. Their criminal objective was to change fundamentally the basic line and policies of the Party for the historical period of socialism, to change the socialist system based on the dictatorship of the proletariat, to form an alliance with the

landlord, rich-peasant, counter-revolutionary, bad and rightist elements, to capitulate to Soviet revisionist social-imperialism abroad and restore capitalism at home, to enforce the fascist dictatorship of the landlord-comprador-bourgeoisie, and to plunge the Chinese people once again into the dark colonial and semi-colonial abyss.

The counter-revolutionary activities of Lin Piao and his anti-Party clique were well organized and planned and backed by a program. Their political program was to usurp supreme power in the Party and the government with conspiratorial means. Their theoretical program was the "theory of genius" that was firmly based on idealism. The historical interpretation of heroes expressed in the form of the "theory of joint creation" was the "theory of genius" in concrete form.

Theory always serves politics. The advertisement of the reactionary theory of genius and of the historical interpretation of heroes was but a means of swindlers like Lin Piao to realize their anti-Party political program. This is clear to us once we take a look at their bare-faced counter-revolutionary program that could not be made public and the counter-revolutionary plots engineered by those hidden in dark corners. In that unmasked counter-revolutionary program of theirs, the so-called "reputation" of the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, double dealer, renegade and traitor was clearly taken as their "most important condition" for usurping leadership and power in the Party. They had also mapped out steps for "controlling the media of public opinion and launching a political offensive." Based on this counter-revolutionary plan, swindlers like Lin Piao and their bunch of rogues carried out activities everywhere to create counter-revolutionary public opinion. They brazen-facedly extolled Lin Piao as a "remarkable genius" and "a consistently correct and wise leader." They frenziedly clamored for "recognizing, learning from, publicizing and defending the genius." The aggressive designs of the wolves to usurp leadership in the Party and the government were very obvious.

All this clearly shows that through playing the sophist tactic of "joint creation" and making every effort to advocate the idealist theory of genius and historical interpretation of heroes, swindlers like Lin Piao sought not only to stand past history on its head. This was also not merely a restoration activity on the theoretical front, but also part and parcel of their political conspiracy to usurp leadership and seize power in the Party. Their mortal wound was that they were keen on extolling Lin Piao as the greatest "genius" of the contemporary era and the "hero" "moving the wheel of history forward," and on "establishing in a big way" his "reputation" and "authority." In short, they sought to prepare public opinion for setting up a feudal fascist dynasty like Chiang Kai-shek.

The utilization of the so-called question of "genius" to advocate the historical interpretation of heroes and to create public opinion for the realization of their counter-revolutionary ambition was not a new invention by swindlers like Lin Piao, but an old tactic which the landlord and bourgeois classes were accustomed to use in history.

Mencius, the reactionary thinker of the slave-owning class on the decline in China more than 2,000 years ago, was the supreme master in advocating the idealist theory of genius. In the Chinese history of philosophy, he advanced for the first time the subject of "conferment of talent by Heaven" to link "Heaven" and "talent" together. He also fabricated a historical law called, "A true sovereign is bound to rise every five hundred years." This also meant to say that a "genius" could come to the fore once in five hundred years. Mencius also extolled himself saying that he was such a "genius." He said: "In the present-day world, who else but me could bring peace to the world?" Wang Ch'ung, a well-known materialist thinker of the Eastern Han Dynasty, especially wrote an article entitled "A Thrust at Mencius" to criticize and repudiate Mencius' idealist theory of genius. Aiming at Mencius' fallacy cited above, he sharply pointed out: "Didn't he mean to say he should be the true sovereign?" This meant to say that any person who extolled himself as "genius" sought nothing more than to create public opinion in order to gratify his desire to become emperor.

History is a mirror. By picking up the shopworn idealist theory of genius and historical interpretation of heroes from the ideological arsenals of the reactionary classes of past ages to create counter-revolutionary public opinion for them to usurp leadership and seize power in the Party, swindlers like Lin Piao have shown precisely that they are the sworn enemy of the proletariat and the broad masses of the people and the pious scions of the landlord bourgeoisie.

However, the extinction of the bourgeoisie and the victory of the proletariat are the irresistible laws of history. No matter how swindlers like Lin Piao attempt to arrest the forward movement of the wheel of history, they can only meet self-destruction like the mantis that tried to stop a cart with its arms. "Your names have disappeared along with your bodies, but the eternal rivers flow on forever." The torrents of the proletarian revolution rush onward. The future of our revolution is bright. No force can hold back the forward march of the Chinese people in victory.

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## Continue To Put Criticism of Lin Piao and Rectification of Style of Work Above All Else

- the broad masses of Party members and teachers and students of the Sian Chiaot'ung University seriously study the documents of the Party's 10th National Congress, further grasp class struggle in the spheres of the superstructure and ideology and strive for a new victory in the revolution in education

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 14, 1973)

(NCNA Sian, September 13, 1973) The broad masses of Communist Party members and teachers and students of Sian Chiaot'ung University have seriously studied the various important documents of the Party's 10th National Congress, and summed up experiences and formulated plans on the basis of a deep understanding of the spirit of the documents of the congress. They are resolved to continue to put criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of style of work above all else, and further grasp class struggle in the spheres of the superstructure and ideology, criticize and repudiate revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook, and strive to win new victories in the proletarian revolution in education.

With the various important documents of the Party's 10th National Congress published one after another, the Party committee of the Sian Chiaot'ung University successively called three standing committee meetings, and studied and discussed the various important documents of the 10th National Congress sentence by sentence, passage by passage, to acquire a deep understanding of the spirit of the documents. The various departments and CYL committees of the college and the Party organizations of various faculties and seminars also held separate study meetings, discussion meetings and forums. Along with the worker-peasant-soldier students, the broad masses of cadres and teachers launched lively and vigorous activities in the study of the documents of the 10th National Congress. In the course of study, the cadres at various levels and teachers and students of the whole university reviewed the history of two-line struggle in the university and were very warm to the call, "we should attach importance to the class struggle in the superstructure including all spheres of culture" made by the documents of the 10th National Congress.

After liberation, a series of problems in the Chiaot'ung University such as the school-operation guideline, the reform of teaching materials and teaching methods and the transformation of the teaching force, were fraught with the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. At the height of the great leap forward in 1958, in compliance with Chairman Mao's instructions on revolution in education, the teachers and students of the university energetically headed for the countryside and factories to follow the road of integration with workers and peasants, enrolled the sons and daughters of workers, peasants, soldiers and other laboring people into the university, universally reformed the old teaching material and compiled new teaching material, and unfolded penetrating academic criticism. Definite achievements were scored in the transformation of the old teaching system.

But subsequently Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line in education frenziedly counter-attacked and settled accounts in the reverse. It brought forth the feudal, bourgeois and revisionist "old tradition of the Chiaot'ung University" to strangle the newborn things of the educational revolution.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of style of work, the university, guided by Chairman Mao's educational line, gradually got onto the orbit of proletarian educational revolution. However, as the two-line struggle had not ended, there were at all times signs of the "backwash" of old ideas in education.

Through studying the documents of the 10th National Congress, everyone has come to understand further that at no time and under no circumstance can we forget class struggle and two-line struggle. The university Party committee and the Party organizations at various levels must, under the guidance of the line of the 10th National Congress, continue to do a good job in criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying the style of work, make deep-going and sustained criticism of revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook, and transform the Sian Chiaot'ung University into a new socialist Sian University.

In the course of studying and discussion the documents of the 10th National Congress, the teachers of the advanced mathematics seminar have seriously summed up their experiences in unfolding revolutionary mass criticism in the scientific sphere and further strengthened their fighting will in the criticism of revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook. Since 1971, in the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign, the teachers of this seminar, through seriously studying "Anti-Dühring," "Dialectics of Nature," "On Practice," "On Contradiction" and other works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao, have made a string of special-theme mass criticisms against bourgeois idealism and metphysics in the old material for teaching advanced mathematics. On the basis of revolutionary mass criticism, they , in light of what they have learned and understood about dialectical materialism and historical materialism, have compiled four kinds of new teaching material for "Advanced Mathematics" which after a period of testing, are well received by the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier students. Now, the teachers of this seminar have further discussed how to continue to unfold revolutionary mass criticism and change the layout of old teaching material in the sphere of advanced mathematics. They are determined to continue to carry the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of style of work deep into the spheres of branches of learning and their contributions toward the shattering and removal of the old bourgeois system in advanced mathematics and set up a new proletarian system.

In the process of studying the documents of the Party's 10th National Congress, the teachers and worker-peasant-soldier students of Sian Chiaot'ung University indicated that from now on they must acquire and develop the proletarian revolutionary spirit in the educational revolution, and in such spheres of activities as teaching, productive labor, and scientific research. They heroically declared, "Revolution calls for the courage to think, to speak, to blaze the trail and to act and calls for the courage to break through the bonds of old conventions and create new things."

The compression specialty of this university established links with factories outside of the university. After a number of experiments, old conventions were shattered to allow the replacement of forging with casting and steel with iron, and of a nitrogen and hydrogen compressor with a relatively satisfactory technological performance and mechanical efficiency was successfully designed. The metal material and metal strength seminar also had ties with off-campus factories and mines and dared to negate old habits. In the course of repeated practice, it put forward a new technological process for increasing the strength of materials, thereby enabling certain home-made parts for mining and oil-drilling machines to reach an advanced level.

After studying the documents of the Party's 10th National Congress, the teachers and students of these specialities have further strengthened their confidence in showing their courage for revolution and for victory. At present, inspired by the spirit of the 10th National Congress, they are seriously formulating future overall plans for scientific research. They are determined to develop the proletarian revolutionary spirit, scientific research to serve proletarian politics and socialist construction, and strive to score still greater achievements in research on important projects and in raising the level of scientific research.

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## Give Impetus to the Uninterrupted and Deep-Going Development of the Criticize-Lin Piao and Rectify-Style Campaign

- the Party committee of a certain division under the Nanking Military Command seriously studies and thoroughly upholds the spirit of the Party's 10th National Congress, and makes full use of the teacher by negative example, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, to give the army unit education in class struggle and two-line struggle

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 14, 1973)

(NCNA Nanking, September 13, 1973) The Party committee of a certain division of the PLA Nanking Command has seriously studied and thoroughly upheld the spirit of the Party's 10th National Congress, and continuously tackled the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of style of work as a matter of top importance and made full use of the teacher by negative example, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, to give the army unit education in class struggle and line struggle, thereby giving impetus to the uninterrupted and deep-going development of the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign throughout the division.

After the triumphant conclusion of the Party's 10th National Congress, the members of the Party committee of this division immediately joined the regiment and battalion Party committee secretaries in seriously studying the documents of the Party's 10th National Congress and the call issued by the 10th National Congress, "Continue to put the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of style above all else," reviewed the situation of the criticize-Lin Piao and rectification campaign at a previous stage, affirmed the achievements, and summed up experiences. Through study, everyone realized that the collapse of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique meant not an end to the two-line struggle within the Party. We must continue to unfold revolutionary mass criticism against the Lin Piao anti-Party clique politically, ideologically and theoretically and make full use of this teacher by negative example, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, to give the army unit education in class struggle and line struggle, so that the broad masses of commanders and fighters could gain historical experience and go a step further in raising their ability to distinguish genuine Marxism from sham Marxism.

At a conference of secretaries of Party committees at three levels, eleven battalion and regiment Party committees also related their understanding in the proper handling of important matters and in persevering in reading and criticizing revisionism on a long-term basis, so as to enable everyone to acquire methods and experiences and to go further in properly grasping the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of style of work.

To insure that criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of style of work is continuously put above all else, the Party committee of this division has adopted four measures after due study: (1) Organize commanders and fighters to seriously study and deeply understand the spirit of the documents of the Party's 10th National Congress and unremittingly raise their consciousness in

continuously doing a good job in criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying the style of work; (2) Leading cadres at various levels must immediately go deep into the midst of basic levels to organize and direct properly the battle to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work and at the same time take the lead in study and in criticizing Lin Piao; (3) Arouse the masses to the full in seriously reading books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao and further criticizing Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line politically, ideologically and theoretically; (4) The division and regiment organs must swing into immediate action and, under the unified leadership of the Party committee, effectively strengthen guidance over the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism at the company level.

The members of the Party committee of this division personally led a work group to go deep into the midst of the army unit to publicize the documents of the Party's 10th National Congress and the experiences summed up by the 10th National Congress in two-line struggle and especially in the struggle to smash the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, and study and criticize Lin Piao together with the cadres and fighters. When Han Hsiao, a member of the standing committee of the Party committee and deputy political commissar, went to a unit to ascertain the state of affairs in criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of style of work, he joined the leading cadres there in studying the press communique of the 10th National Congress and the Political Report of the 10th National Congress and studying Engels' teaching, "A certain philosophy is not brought under control by merely declaring it is wrong." He cited the great revolutionary practice of the revolutionary teacher in persevering in protracted struggle against the ringleaders of various forms of opportunism, to teach everyone to go on grasping properly revolutionary mass criticism, thus further whipping up a new surging tide in serious reading and study and deep-going criticism of Lin Piao in this unit.

While criticizing Lin Piao along with the cadres and fighters in the No. 3 Engineer Company, Party committee deputy secretary and division commander Chen Shen joined the comrades of this company in studying the fundamental principles of the Marxist materialist conception of history and vigorously criticizing the fallacy that "heroes make history" advocated by Lin Piao and other swindlers, thus giving the cadres and fighters a profound course of education in historical materialism.

Because the Party committee of this division took ideology seriously, acted swiftly and adopted effective measures, an effective boost was given to the continuous deepening of the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign in the whole division. The Party committee of a certain regiment organized 11 work groups put leading cadres in charge of them, and sent them to various company units to help grasp properly the reading-and-study and criticize-Lin Piao campaign. The commander of a certain regiment led office cadres to an army unit assigned with duties in scattered places over 100 li away, and helped one company after another to formulate plans to direct continuous efforts toward properly grasping such a matter of top importance as criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of style of work. The various squads of the "Company of First Order Merit of Shangkanling" (上甘岭一等功臣连)

enthusiastically called criticism meetings and used Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon to thoroughly criticize Lin Piao's various reactionary fallacies. The whole company made revolutionary mass criticism vigorously and in a down-to-earth manner.

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# Lin Piao Is the Sworn Enemy of the Laboring People

by

Li Chung-mou (李仲謀),
Fighter of a Certain PLA Unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 15, 1973)

Under that extremely reactionary plan for a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique frenziedly attacked the great leader Chairman Mao and opposed Mao Tse-tung's thought in a wild attempt to assassinate the great leader Chairman Mao. If this can be tolerated, what else cannot!

Chairman Mao is the great savior to the Chinese laboring people. Only with Chairman Mao can the laboring people be what they are today. In those dark days of the old society, my family had not a single tile overhead nor any space for "the point of a drill." My grandfather was a mining worker for a capitalist. There was in circulation at the time in the mine a folk song: "Don't raise a son and send him to the tin mine, because getting there is easier than getting away. The tin ore hurts as much as the whip, and years of drudgery will cripple a person the rest of his life." After working at the mine for four years, my grandfather was brought down by the heavy workload and was booted out by the capitalist. He at last succumbed to illness for lack of money to consult a doctor. After the death of my grandfather, my grandmother was compelled to work as a servant for the landlord. She climbed out of bed at the crack of dawn and returned home after the fall of darkness. She was driven to the last ounce of her energy but was unable to earn enough to feed the family. To find a way out, my father started a wandering life at the age of 11. In the old society, my family was not the only one struggling on the brink of death. In the world at the time, the sky was dark with a canopy of murky clouds and the earth was dripping with blood. How could we poor people find a way to make a living? It was Chairman Mao who led the people to make revolution and overthrow the three big mountains, thus delivering us from the abyss of suffering. After liberation, it was Chairman Mao who led us to carry out the socialist revolution and construction that gave us a happy life. We have come to understand deeply that Chairman Mao is a great savior to the laboring people.

Lin Piao, this pious scion of the landlord and bourgeois classes, hated with a great intensity the seizure of political power by the proletariat and the laboring people and the happy life led by them. He was mortally afraid of our revolutionary people's fervent love for Chairman Mao and our study of Mao Tse-tung's thought. With the most vicious rhetoric, he cursed the revolutionary leader. He made a wild attempt to assassinate the revolutionary leader by the most wicked means. This meant that he vainly attempted to dig out what is at the root of the life of the revolutionary people, subvert the proletarian dictatorship, restore capitalism and let the landlord and the bourgeois classes lord it over the laboring people again and throw their weight

around. This can only arouse our great hatred against Lin Piao, our fervent love for the great leader Chairman Mao and make us study more properly Mao Tse-tung's thought. We must strive to study Chairman Mao's works, thoroughly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and resolutely carry through to the end the struggle against all those who oppose Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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NORTHERN ANHWEI

Changes in Disaster-Ridden Area in East China

(NCNA-English Hofei, Sept. 19, 1973)

a former disaster-ridden area on the northern anhwei plain in east china reaped far more grain and cotton in recent years than before on its 2.3 million hectares of cultivated land. this has been achieved through mass effort to learn from tachai, china's pace setter in agriculture.

the average yearly output of grain in the twenty counties of the area between 1969 and 1972 was 43 per cent more than 1965, the year previous to the cultural revolution, while that of ginned cotton increased by 118 per cent.

many formerly grain-deficient counties and communes now sell surplus grain to the state.

more than half the land on this plain used to be sandy and alkali. its scant water resources and low-lying land made it an easy prey to both drought and floods.

the people responded to chairman mao's post-liberation call "the huai river must be harnessed" and made progress in developing farming. but liu shao-chi's revisionist line before the cultural revolution prevented a basic transformation.

mass criticism of the revisionist line since has spurred the people's enthusiasm in speeding up socialist construction. many cadres were sent by the provincial leadership to make investigations in the rural areas in 1969. they discovered that the northern anhwei plain had a great farming potential, which could be tapped through the implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the provincial party committee selected the kuochuang production brigade, which had made big improvements after 1964 by learning from tachai, as a pace setting example to promote farming.

cadres sent to communes and brigades strengthened education in the struggle between the two lines and helped solve production problems. the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work has made commune members more enthusiastic in learning from tachai.

hsiaohsien county where the kuochuang brigade is located last year reached four tons of grain per hectare,

surpassing the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. in kuochuang itself, grain yield per hectare last year reached 11.8 tons, a 13-fold increase compared with 1964, and that of ginned cotton was 1.3 tons, a sevenfold increase.

large tracts of land have been transformed on the northern anhwei plain. they give high stable yields even if precipitation is too slight or too much.

the plain north of the huai river is low in the southeast and high in the northwest. rainfall is usually concentrate in the south during the rainy season, resulting in waterlogging while the north suffers from drought.

in the cultural revolution, the people of anhwei and the neighbouring provinces of kiangsu and honan cooperated on water conservancy projects during four winter-spring seasons. they created the new pien river and dredged the tuoho river, totalling 250 kilometres in length. this has contributed to eliminating waterlogging, developing irrigation and increasing farm output.

at the same time, many small irrigation facilities have been constructed.

drought-plagued pohsien and tangshan counties in the northern part of the plain expanded the irrigated area by digging ponds, building dams, sinking wells and constructing electric and engine-driven pumping stations.

the communes in pohsien have sunk 2,700 pump wells in the past four years and built 17 pumping stations, enlarging the irrigated area to 38,600 hectares. now the county sells 50,000 tons of surplus grain to the state every year.

in six flood-stricken counties in the lowlying southern part of the plain, the people raised the dykes along the huai river, dredged canals and created raised rectangular plots provided with drainage ditches. many pumping stations were also built.

in the meantime, large-scale soil improvement was started — deep ploughing, application of more farmyard manure and enlargement of the green manure crop areas to improve alkaline and sandy soil.

altogether, 600,000 hectares of irrigated area have been added and 400,000 hectares now give high stable yields despite drought or excessive rain.

the cultivation system has been improved and high yield crops such as wet rice added. last year a good harvest was reaped on 66,000 hectares of paddy fields.

MEDICAL SERVICES

## North China Mongolian Doctor Serves People Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Sept. 19, 1973)

a mongolian doctor in north china's inner mongolian autonomous region, is commended by the herdsmen for his devoted service.

tanpa used to work in a hospital in huhehot, the regional capital. responding to chairman mao's call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", he went to work in a hospital on the grassland in june 1971. he was warmly received by the party committee secretary and the herdsmen there. the secretary asked veteran herdsmen to tell tanpa about their bitter life before liberation when there were only a few lama doctors on the grassland. a patient had to prepare good mutton and wine and a clean tent before he could ask one of the doctors to come. many herdsmen died because they were too poor to afford medical treatment.

after liberation, the party and the people's government paid great attention to the health of the minority people. but interference by liu shao-chi's revisionist line limited the number of doctors trained. when herdsmen got ill, they had to travel dozens of kilometres to a hospital. after liu shao-chi's revisionist line was criticized during the great proletarian cultural revolution, a hospital was set up in this stockraising centre, and the herdsmen were happy when tanpa came to work in it.

tanpa was born in a poor herdsman's family, and in the old society his sister was given away because the family could not make ends meet. when tanpa was eight years old, his father caught an eye disease and became blind because he had no money to see a doctor. little tanpa and his father then went begging. tanpa's mother became seriously ill and died the next year.

under the leadership of the party and chairman mao, tanpa went to school after liberation and was later trained to be a doctor. he was determined to serve the herdsmen to the best of his ability.

in the past two years and more tanpa has visited all the animal husbandry groups and tents on the grassland and acquainted himself with the common and recurrent diseases in the locality.

an elderly woman in the paiyenhua people's commune was in poor health because of long-time rheumatism and bronchitis. her illness recurred every winter. knowing that she could not walk easily, tanpa called at her home and looked after her for days on end. with tears in her eyes, she said: "i was a slave in the old society, grazing sheep and cattle for herd-owners. i never had enough to eat and wear. when i was ill, the herd-owner forced me to live in a sheepfold. today, the doctor comes to treat me. it is chairman mao who has brought us this happiness."

a snowstorm struck the grassland on the first day of the spring festival of 1972. tanpa was due to give an injection to a woman over 30 kilometres away from his home. seeing the large snow-flakes, his wife said: "why can't you go another day?" tanpa said that was the scheduled date and he set off right away. riding through the blinding snowstorm for four hours, he arrived, all white with snow. the patient said: "you don't have a holiday, and come in this weather. my whole family thanks you."

tanpa's elder daughter suffered from tonsillitis one day with a temperature of 40 degrees centigrade. just then, a poor herdsman rushed in, saying that his mother was seriously ill and had been in a coma for two days. tanpa gave his daughter an injection, left some medicine, and then went on horseback to the patient's tent. when the patient regained consciousness and heard the story, she urged tanpa to go home to look after his child. but tanpa did not leave until the patient was out of danger.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRIA

**Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Austrian Friends**

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1973)**

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping this morning met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the delegation of the council of the austrian china-research institute led by dr. hermann withalm, former vice-chancellor of austria.

present on the occasion were franz helmut leitner, austrian ambassador to china, and his wife and dr. arnold moebius, minister of the embassy.

also present were ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

**Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Arrives in Peking After Successfully Attending 4th Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries**

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1973)**

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, arrived in peking by special plane this afternoon after attending the 4th conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries.

samdech sihanouk was welcomed at the airport by cambodian prime minister samdech penn nouth, chinese premier chou en-lai and more than 5,000 people of the chinese capital. they warmly congratulated samdech sihanouk on his successful participation in the 4th conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries.

huge portraits of samdech sihanouk and chairman mao tsetung stood at peking airport today. the airport,

which flew the national flags of the kingdom of cambodia and china, was permeated with a cordial and warm atmosphere of the friendship between the people of china and cambodia.

the streamers carried by the welcoming crowds were inscribed with the slogans "warmly congratulate samdech norodom sihanouk on his successful participation in the 4th conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries exclamation" "warm congratulations to the great victories of the cambodian war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "salute the militant cambodian people exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia exclamation"

on board the same plane were princess monique sihanouk, wife of samdech sihanouk, and ieng sary, member of the cambodian delegation to the fourth conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries and special envoy of the interior part of cambodia.

other chinese party and government leaders present at the airport were yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, wu teh, teng hsiao-ping and hsu hsiang-chien.

also present were leading members of departments concerned chi peng-fei, keng piao, han nien-lung, hsiao ching-kuang, ma jen-hui, lin chia-mei, huang chieh, hsu han-ping, chao lan-hsiang, wang chen, liang feng and kao chien-chung, as well as chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling.

on hand at the airport were madame penn nouth, and ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia sarin chhak, thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and madame duong sam ol, and keat chhon and madame keat chhon, thioumn prasith, vice-minister and madame van piny, princess norodom keth kanya, madame pemme peang, and cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and madame toch kham doeun.

the special plane carrying samdech and madame sihanouk touched down at about 4 p.m. as samdech and madame sihanouk and special envoy ieng sary alighted from the plane with broad smiles, prime minister and madame penn nouth, premier chou en-lai, vice-chairman yeh chien-ying and others happily went up to them and warmly shook hands with them. children presented the distinguished guests with flowers. the army band played the national anthems of cambodia and china. samdech sihanouk, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men from the three services of the chinese people's liberation army and greeted the dancing and singing crowds. the well-wishers, waving bouquets and streamers, repeatedly shouted: "long live samdech norodom sihanouk exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation"

after the welcoming ceremony, samdech norodom sihanouk drove to the official residence of the head of state of cambodia in the company of premier chou en-lai.

diplomatic envoys of various countries were also present at the airport.

CHINA AND CHILE

**Chinese Ambassador to Mexico Meets Wife of Late Chilean President**

**(NCNA-English Mexico City, Sept. 18, 1973)**

chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang met here today mrs. hortensia bussi de allende, widow of the late chilean president salvador allende, and handed her the telegram sent by premier chou en-lai expressing his profound condolences and sympathy with her and her family members on the death of the late chilean president as a martyr at his post.

mrs. hortensia bussi de allende had a friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

**Sino-Cyprus Agreement Signed in Peking**

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1973)**

a trade and payments agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of cyprus was signed here this evening.

the agreement was signed by pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and michael kolokassides, minister of commerce and industry of the republic of cyprus, on behalf of their respective governments.

## Cyprus Minister of Commerce and Industry Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1973)

michael kolokassides, minister of commerce and industry of the republic of cyprus, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

attending were chinese minister pai hsiang-kuo and vice-minister chou hua-min of foreign trade and leading members of departments concerned, including hsi yeh-sheng, tsao ke-chiang, wang yu-cheng and yang yang.

also present were wife of cyprus minister michael kolokassides and his assistant renos kyprianou.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. michael kolokassides and pai hsiang-kuo toasted the constant development of the friendship between the people of cyprus and china and the trade relations of cooperation between the two countries.

## Teng Hsiao-ping, Pai Hsiang-kuo Meet Cyprus Minister of Commerce and Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1973)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, and pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, this afternoon met with michael kolokassides, minister of commerce and industry of the republic of cyprus, and his wife and his assistant renos kyprianou. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present at the meeting were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including hsi yeh-sheng, yang yang, mao hung-yuan and li feng.

CHINA AND FRANCE

## Political Bureau of MLCPF Greets Convocation of 10th National Congress of CPC

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1973)

the political bureau of the marxist-leninist communist party of france sent a message on september 1 to chairman mao tsetung of the central committee of the communist party of china, the vice-chairmen, the members of the political bureau, and the party central committee, extending the most cordial congratulations on the convocation of the 10th national congress of the c.p.c. the message reads in full as follows:

to chairman mao tsetung

to the vice-chairmen

to the members of the political bureau

to the central committee of the communist party of china

dear comrades,

in the name of the central committee and all the militants of the marxist-leninist communist party of france, we extend to you the warmest congratulations on the occasion of the solemn holding of the tenth congress of the communist party of china, a congress of unity and victory.

the tenth congress constitutes a new and brilliant victory for the proletarian ideological and political line of chairman mao over the counter-revolutionary anti-party line of the lin piao traitorous clique.

the tenth congress is a manifestation of the unity of the communists and people of china who have successfully overcome the tenth great crisis provoked by the political swindlers, renegades, kuomintang agents, trotskyites and other revisionists, representatives of the bourgeois ideology of exploitation and oppression.

the tenth congress has characterized the current disorder on the earth as a good thing, not a bad thing, for the peoples of the world and to the detriment of imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction. it reaffirmed the faithfulness of the communist party of china to proletarian internationalism, and called on the oppressed peoples and nations and all countries subjected to the hegemonic attempts of the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, to form the broadest united front.

the tenth congress reaffirmed the unity of all the genuine marxist-leninist parties and groups for carrying the just struggle against modern revisionism through to the end.

all these positions and decisions are felt by the marxist-leninist communists of france as responding to their thinking. they concern their own struggles, within the framework of the specific national conditions of france. in particular, the marxist-leninist communist party of france is vigilant against the menaces against the national independence of the west european countries brought about by the double-faced policy of the social-imperialists who have usurped power in the soviet union. it is also in solidarity with the peoples suffering from the encroachments of other imperialisms, notably the indochinese and palestinian peoples who had to carry out or continue wars of resistance against u.s. imperialism.

the marxist-leninist communist party of france assures you, on its part, of its unfailing adherence to proletarian internationalism and its inflexible unity of thought and action with the communist party of china and the chinese people in the common struggle against the double u.s.-soviet world hegemony, against colonialism and neo-colonialism, against reaction and modern revisionism, and for the triumph of the socialist revolution in the whole world.

the political bureau of
the marxist-leninist communist
party of france

## CHINA AND JAPAN

### Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met with counsellor saburoemon yamaguchi, group leader isamu nishii, president akira shimizu and representatives of the "mie young people's floating university", and commander hiroshi kawashima of the "brazil maru".

sun ping-hua, secretary general of the china-japan friendship association, was present at the meeting.

liao cheng-chih warmly welcomed the visit of the "mie young people's floating university" organized personally by mr. hideji kawasaki. he said that visits to china in this form was of great significance in promoting china-japan friendship. he warmly welcomed still more young japanese friends to china.

group leader isamu nishii expressed heartfelt thanks for the warm welcome and reception given to the "mie young people's floating university". he said: we will certainly bring home the profound friendship of the chinese people for the japanese people and are determined to contribute our share to the promotion of japan-china friendship.

the japanese friends arrived in peking from tientsin by train this morning. in the afternoon, yang kung-su, a leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, and chang yu, a leading member of the china international travel service, met with counsellor saburoemon yamaguchi and other japanese friends.

**"Hyogo Young People's Floating University" of Japan Leaves Shanghai**

**(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 19, 1973)**

japanese friends of the "hyogo young people's floating university" left here by ship this morning after a friendly visit to china. president of the university is tokitada sakai, governor of hyogo prefecture; vice-president is yasuo sirai, and vice-president and secretary-general of the university is yukio matsumoto. the more than 400 japanese young people from hyogo prefecture, after arriving in china on september 13, had visited peking, tientsin and shanghai, where they had a wide contact with chinese youth and people of various circles. this has promoted the understanding and friendship between the youth and other people of china and japan.

when the japanese friends left here today, bringing with them the profound friendship of the chinese youth and people for their japanese counterparts, they were accorded a warm send-off at the wharf by the city's young people.

among those present to see the japanese friends off were feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, chen ah-ta, standing committee member of the municipal revolutionary committee and vice-chairman of the municipal trade union council, shen fen-ti, deputy secretary of the municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league, and leading members of the local departments concerned tan shao-fa and lin teh-ming, as well as representatives of the shanghai dance drama troupe and the shanghai junior football team which had visited japan.

today, red flags flew over the wharf. hundreds of gaily dressed young people, holding baskets of flowers and

garlands, sang and danced amidst the beating of drums and gongs. the japanese friends decorated their ship's sides with the slogans "good-bye, chinese friends exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people of japan and china exclamation" japanese friends waved chinese national flags, scarves and caps to the well-wishers. many of the japanese friends shouted in chinese: "good-bye, good-bye exclamation" when the ship was about to leave, japanese friends threw colourful streamers over to the crowds.

the young people of the two countries, reluctant to part with each other, were still waving adieu when the ship was already far off the wharf.

prior to departure, governor tokitada sakai gave a farewell reception on the ship.

**Japanese Friends of "Mie Young People's Floating University" in Peking**

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1973)**

the more than 200 japanese friends of the "mie young people's floating university" made a special trip to peking by train this morning and visited the great wall, tien an men square and the palace museum.

as soon as they arrived in peking, the japanese friends drove directly to the great wall. when they arrived at the foot of the pataling hills, they felt very happy and vied with each other to climb the great wall. a group of japanese friends made a race to see who would be the first to reach the beacon tower on the eastern side of the great wall. 21-year-old jiro kubo won the race. he said: "i've exerted my greatest efforts in reaching the highest point of the great wall today. when i return home i'll exert myself to promote japan-china friendship in the same manner."

on their way back, chinese and japanese young people sang "the east is red", "sakura, sakura", "i like peking's tien an men" and "sodran bushi". a chinese friend told minoru murabayashi: "the great wall and the fuji mount are the symbol of the long friendship between the people of china and japan."

upon their arrival and departure the japanese friends were greeted and seen off at the railway station by sun ping-hua, secretary general of the china-japan friendship association, shih lin-feng, leading member of the foreign affairs office under the peking municipal revolutionary committee and chang yu, leading member of the china international travel service.

## Chinese Botanists Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 19, 1973)

the delegation of botanists from the academy of sciences of china left here for home this morning at the conclusion of a friendly visit to japan.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by saburo tamura, professor at tokyo university, kyuhei muraoka, deputy secretary general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and others.

the delegation arrived in japan on august 24. during its stay in japan, the delegation attended the 8th international conference on plant growth substances and visited hokkaido, tokyo, kyoto, nagoya and other places in japan to get into contact and exchange experience with japanese scientists.

the delegation gave a cocktail party here yesterday evening to thank the japanese friends for the warm hospitality accorded to the delegation. the party was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship.

## First Voyage of Chinese Oil Tanker to Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 19, 1973)

the big chinese oil tanker "jinhu" loaded with crude oil from taching, china, arrived in kashima, ibaraki prefecture, on her first voyage to japan on september 17 and was warmly welcomed by japanese friends.

to welcome the chinese tanker, japanese friends have erected a red arch on the wharf bearing a slogan reading: "welcome to the tanker 'jinhu' from the people's republic of china". japanese and chinese national flags were fluttering over the gate of the kashima refinery of the kashima oil company situated near the wharf.

when the tanker moored at the wharf, the japanese friends who had gathered there warmly waved welcome to the crew.

a cocktail party to mark the tanker's first voyage to japan was jointly given the same afternoon in kashima by the japan international oil company, the kyodo oil company and the kashima oil company.

speaking at the party, hiroshi matsubara, general manager of the kashima oil company, said: "it is of great historical

significance that the tanker 'jinhu' arrived in japan on the eve of the first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between japan and china. it will further effectively promote japan-china friendly relations."

he said that the tanker's voyage to japan has further strengthened the friendly ties between the two countries. he pledged to work for the further development of japan-china friendship.

shigematsu yokogawa, representative of governor of ibaraki prefecture niro iwakami, read a written statement of the governor at the party.

chao jen-ti, representative of the china ocean shipping company, said: "the first voyage of our tanker 'jinhu' to japan marks a new development and starting point in china-japan shipping relations after the normalization of relations between the two countries."

he said: "when we see the delightful fruits of china-japan relations, we place bigger hope in the future. we believe that through our joint efforts in the spirit of the joint statement of the governments of our two countries, we can expect in the near future more vessels sailing on the sea route between china and japan as a bridge of friendship contributing to the friendly contacts and trade between our two peoples."

during their call at kashima, the crew of "jinhu" visited factories at the coastal industrial area in kashima and had meetings with japanese friends.

leaders and members of the crew gave a cocktail party yesterday evening to thank the japanese friends for their kind hospitality.

## Japanese "Mie Young People's Floating University" Continues Visits in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Sept. 20, 1973)

the friends of the "mie young people's floating university" of japan spent a happy and meaningful day in tientsin today. in groups, they visited factories, schools, hospitals, neighbourhoods, a new workers' estate and the haiho river project where they were warmly welcomed by young people and other people in this north china city.

red flags and streamers of welcome were everywhere in the tientsin no. 1 machine tools plant this morning. when the japanese friends arrived, the workers awaiting at the

entrance beat drums and gongs to welcome them. model worker lin teh-shih of tientsin received the guests at his machine and told them how he and his workmates renovated the machine. the guests wrung his hands in congratulation. the japanese friends also visited the factory's kindergarten. at the canteen, they tasted the things the cooks prepared for lunch. then a get-together followed.

the japanese friends came to the tingtzuku workers' new estate and chienshan neighbourhood in the afternoon. the residents, old and young, lined the streets, warmly welcoming the guests. many workers and their families invited japanese friends to their homes. wang kuei-ying, a textile worker living in chienshan neighbourhood, stood at the door of her house to greet her japanese guests. they had a very cordial chat in her room. wang kuei-ying gave an account of the living conditions of her family to the guests. japanese friend isao hamada, a laboratory worker of a japanese textile mill, enquired about her work and the production of her factory. upon departure, he grasped wang kuei-ying's hands and said: "we should learn from each other."

the japanese friends also visited department stores, clinics, primary schools and kindergartens. in a kindergarten, the lovely children presented a song and dance performance for the guests. 7-year-old wang hsiao-ping rendered "sakura, sakura" and other japanese and chinese tunes with his violin. yoshihiko kawase, on behalf of the visitors, presented the revolutionary committee of the tingtzuku neighbourhood with a scenic picture album of mie prefecture and a small silver bell. "may the bell ring forever for the japan-china friendship," he remarked.

some japanese friends visited the city's nankai middle school this afternoon. they attended some classes and visited the school's library and the school-run factory. during breaks, the japanese friends played ball games and had a tug-of-war with the students. the japanese young people had discussions with teachers and students. the students gave the visitors their plaited articles, drawings and chinese brush handwriting.

the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee sponsored a soiree in honour of the japanese friends. the performance by the tientsin acrobatic troupe drew round after round of applause from the guests. at the end of the performance, counsellor of the "floating university" saburoemon yamaguchi, group leader isamu nishii, president akira shimizu and commander of the "brazil maru" hiroshi kawashima went on stage in the company of vice-chairman li jung-kuei and deputy secretary-general li shih-tseng of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and shook hands with the acrobats to congratulate them. the japanese friends presented them a basket of flowers.

## Japanese Gymnastics Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 20, 1973)

the japanese gymnastics delegation with toshihiko sasano as its leader and kiyohiro umemura as its deputy leader left here for hangchow by train today after paying a friendly visit to shanghai.

the japanese delegation arrived here from peking on september 18. it was honoured in the evening at a banquet given by the shanghai branch of the gymnastics association of the people's republic of china. the japanese gymnastics team and their shanghai counterpart made an exhibition before an appreciative shanghai crowd of 5,000. the 27 chinese and japanese gymnasts displayed fine skills in free exercise, pommelled horse, rings, vaulting horse, parallel bars and horizontal bar (for men) and in vaulting horse, uneven bars, balance beam and free exercise (for women). the spectators applauded every highly difficult routine executed by gymnasts of both teams.

a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and japan prevailed at the playing arena today. wang cheng-lung, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and liu ping-chen, leading member of the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation, saw the exhibition.

the japanese guests earlier visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and a district spare-time sports school.

## CHINA AND KOREA

## Chinese Friendship Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 19, 1973)

the friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party ni chih-fu as acting leader left here for home by special plane this afternoon after concluding its friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation was warmly seen off by yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee and secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea.

and other leading members of korean departments concerned including kang song san, li sok chun, kim jae bong, kang gwan son and lt. general kim ryong yon.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were also chinese ambassador li yun-chuan and staff members of the chinese embassy.

young korean girls presented the chinese guests with bouquets.

during its stay in the dprk, the chinese friendship delegation toured pyongyang, hamhung, wonsan, kaesong and sariwon where it visited factories, cooperative farms, schools and cultural organizations. the chinese guests also paid a visit to panmunjom. they attended song and dance performances given by korean artists.

banquets were held in their honour by the committees of the workers' party of korea and the administrative committees of the provinces they visited. wherever they went, the chinese comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed by local party and administrative leading members, cadres and the masses. throughout their stay in korea, the chinese guests lived in an atmosphere of revolutionary friendship between the korean and chinese peoples.

## Chinese Friendship Delegation Back in Peking from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1973)

the friendship delegation of the people's republic of china led by ni chih-fu, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, returned to peking by special plane this afternoon after attending the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea and paying a friendly visit to the country.

greeting the delegation at the airport were li teh-sheng, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and leader of the chinese friendship delegation; wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; teng hsiao-ping, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; peng shao-hui, member of the c.p.c. central committee and

deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy director of the general political department of the p.l.a.; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang lei, wang hsiao-yi, liang feng and chu chuan-hsien.

also present were hyun jun keuk, the d.p.r.k. ambassador to china, and his wife, and officials of the korean embassy in peking.

## Peking Press Acclaims Korean Film "Eternal Fighter"

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1973)

the korean widescreen film, "eternal fighter", is hailed by peking press as "a song of revolutionary heroism of the korean people".

shown in the chinese capital on the occasion of the 25th anniversary this month of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea, the film is winning warm applause of the peking audience.

"a hero of steel" is the title of a commentary in yesterday's "people's daily". it says: "the korean communists, headed by comrade kim il sung, in the years of war against japanese aggression, held high the anti-imperialist revolutionary banner and fought for the independence of the fatherland and national liberation. they have written an immortal chapter in the annals of the revolutionary struggle of the korean people."

this film, the commentary says, "features kim suk chul, a korean communist and guerrilla fighter, and extols the glorious tradition of the korean people in fighting aggression and restoring the fatherland.

"kim suk chul is a dauntless hero nurtured by general kim il sung's thought," the commentary reads. "he values the interests of the revolution more than everything else and keeps to the revolutionary principles and staunchness of the proletariat in whatever difficulties. he has firm faith in communism, and is loyal to the party and the leader." the commentary salutes the hero who dares enemy torture and states: "bodies may be destroyed, but communist ideology, never exclamation"

"the chinese people identify with what the film says," the commentary goes on. "our two peoples are bound by

common lot, common struggle. ours is a great friendship and militant unity cemented in blood through long years of hard struggle. no force on earth can break it."

"liberation army daily" also carried an article under the title "he is as immortal as the fatherland", praising the film for "powerfully demonstrating the historical law that a just war against aggression is sure to triumph and an unjust war of aggression is bound to be defeated."

the article compares the hero kim suk chul to "a revolutionary torch". "highlighting an event of recovering and developing an underground organization in the fight against japanese aggression, the film reveals the world outlook of a revolutionary, a great communist fighter nurtured by the party."

analysing its artistic approach, the article pays special attention to the film's success in welding plot development and characterizations in presenting the central hero.

the article says: "the film gives us a profound education. we have firm faith that the fraternal korean people, who displayed great heroism in fighting foreign aggression and restoring the fatherland, united and persistent in their struggle under the leadership of president kim il sung and the korean workers' party, will remove all obstacles on their road of advance, build and defend their fatherland, and realize the great reunification of korea."

## CHINA AND MAURITANIA

### Mauritanian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Sept. 17, 1973)

president
moktar ould daddah of mauritania received and had a cordial and friendly talk with chinese ambassador to mauritania wang peng at the presidential office on september 14.

CHINA AND NEPAL

## Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meet Nepalese Minister Karki and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1973)

premier chou en-lai and foreign minister chi peng-fei this afternoon met with gyanendra bahadur karki, minister of foreign affairs and finance of the kingdom of nepal, and his wife. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly talk.

present at the meeting were nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife, and niranjan bhattarai, minister karki's assistant and under secretary of the nepalese ministry of foreign affairs.

also present were hsu han-ping, lu wei-chao, kao chien-chung, tang yeh-wen, chang han-chih, chou kang and chao ching-tien of the chinese foreign ministry.

## Nepalese Minister and His Wife Leave Peking for Home Via Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1973)

gyanendra bahadur karki, minister of foreign affairs and finance of the kingdom of nepal, and his wife wound up their visit here and left for home by air today via kwangchow.

they were seen off at the airport by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, director of the asian affairs department lu wei-chao and deputy director of the protocol department kao chien-chung.

also present were nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife and ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china hyun jun keuk.

while in peking, minister karki visited a "may 7" cadres' school and the palace museum, and viewed historical relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

## Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets First New Zealand Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1973)

chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, today met with william bryce harland, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of new zealand to the people's republic of china, and discussed with him on matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

## First New Zealand Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1973)

william bryce harland, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of new zealand to the people's republic of china, this morning presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were counsellor john garlin carter and other diplomatic officials of the embassy of new zealand in peking.

also present were chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, and deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department wu fan-wu and deputy director of the protocol department chu chuan-hsien of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

## Romanian Journalists' Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1973)

peking press circles gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the romanian journalists' delegation led by ion cumpanasu, director of the general bureau of information and publication.

attending the banquet were nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, ion dorobantu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking, ilie tecuta, peking-based correspondent of the "scinteia" and the romania news agency.

present were lu ying and wang yi, leading members of the "people's daily", teng kang, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency; chin chao, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration; peng hua, director of the information department of the foreign ministry, and leading members of other press organizations sun yi-ching, chen han-po and shih hai-yun.

lu ying and ion cumpanasu spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. they warmly praised the profound militant friendship between the chinese and romanian people cemented in their common struggle and hoped that the cooperation and revolutionary friendship between the people and journalists of the two countries would grow daily.

the romanian delegation arrived here this afternoon on a visit to china.

## Romanian National Men's Volleyball Team Leaves Shanghai for Peking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 20, 1973)

the romanian national men's volleyball team led by aurel dobinca left here for peking by air today after a friendly competition tour of shanghai.

the volleyball team arrived here from beijing on september 17. it was honoured that evening at a banquet given by the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports committee.

during its stay in shanghai, the team had friendly matches with the china and shanghai men's volleyball teams and won 3:0 and 3:1 respectively.

the romanian men's volleyball team is a strong team internationally. it displayed good team work, tight defence and effective attacking power in the matches. the host teams also showed much tenacity in competition. their fine performances and the good spirit of unity and friendship left a deep impression on the spectators.

kao chih-jung, vice-chairman, and huang tao, standing committee member, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, watched the two matches and had a meeting with the players.

while in shanghai, the romanian volleyball players visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and the santin people's commune, where they were warmly received and welcomed.

## CHINA AND UN

### UN Security Council Discusses Chilean Coup d'Etat Forces' Attack on Cuban Embassy

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 18, 1973)

the u.n. security council met yesterday and today to discuss, at the request of the cuban representative, the recent attacks by the chilean coup d'etat forces on the cuban embassy in santiago and a cuban merchant ship off the chilean coast.

cuban representative ricardo alarcon-quesada was the first to take the floor at yesterday's meeting. he stated that members of the chilean armed forces surrounded the cuban embassy in santiago on september 11 and opened fire at it, seriously wounding the ambassador and another member of the mission. he also stated that a cuban ship had been attacked off the chilean coast.

the cuban representative stressed that placed before the council was a case of "brutal affront to the foundations of the international legal order and the most fundamental norms of civilized coexistence". it was a challenge to all the peoples fighting for national liberation, and the security council could not "complacently cross its arms" at these events, he added.

in his speech panamanian representative aquilino boyd condemned the attacks on the cuban embassy in chile and the cuban merchant ship by the chilean coup d'etat forces. panama was deeply moved by the death of chilean president allende who had died a hero, he said.

abdalla saleh ashtal, representative of the people's democratic republic of yemen, also denounced those "grave acts of lawlessness" committed in chile. his government supported the chilean people in their struggle against reaction and imperialism, he said.

in his speech, chinese representative huang hua first expressed profound condolences on the death of president salvador allende. he said: "we have learnt of his death with deep sorrow and indignation. he died a martyr at his post. when he was alive, the great president allende made positive efforts for the struggle of the chilean people to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and for the promotion of the friendship between the chinese and chilean peoples and the cause of unity of the third world countries of asia, africa and latin america against imperialism. his lofty aspirations will live forever in people's minds. we believe that the heroic death of president salvador allende will arouse the chilean people to draw a lesson from the recent tragic event and continue to march ahead. no matter what zigzags, the prospects of the world are surely bright."

huang hua said: "the chinese delegation has listened carefully to the speeches made by the representatives of cuba and some other countries. it can be seen from these statements that during the military coup d'etat in chile, the cuban embassy in chile and a cuban merchant vessel were subjected to gross attacks by the coup d'etat forces of chile. these acts committed by the coup d'etat forces of chile are obviously in violation of international practice. the chinese delegation cannot but express concern and regret at the occurrence of the above incident."

at today's meeting, kenyan representative joseph odero-jowi condemned the actions of the chilean coup d'etat forces against the cuban embassy and the cuban vessel.

guinean representative mrs. jeanne martin cisse and sudanese representative rahmatalla abdulla deplored the attacks on the cuban embassy and the cuban vessel.

lazar mojsov, representative of yugoslavia, said that the violations of the norms of international law in chile were not isolated acts and were not limited to the cuban embassy alone. he stated that members of the coup d'etat armed forces had cordoned off the yugoslav embassy, and that the attache cases of all embassy personnel had been searched.

representatives of algeria, senegal and madagascar, which are not members of the security council, also attended and spoke at the meeting to condemn the actions taken by the chilean military coup d'etat authorities.

the security council then adjourned.

CHINA AND US

## US Philadelphia Orchestra Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1973)

the philadelphia orchestra of the united states of america led by its conductor eugene ormandy wound up its visit to peking and left here for shanghai by air this morning.

it was seen off at the airport by lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; yu hui-yung, hao liang and liu ching-tang, members of the cultural group under the state council; lin ping, director of the department of american and oceanian affairs of the foreign ministry; and leading members of departments concerned and personnel of musical circles li teh-lun, yen liang-kun and liu ping-yi.

present were deputy chiefs of the liaison office of the united states of america in china alfred l. jenkins and john holdridge and their wives.

during its stay in peking, the orchestra visited peking's hunghsing people's commune and the central philharmonic society and toured scenic spots and historical sites. the american musicians had get-togethers and forums with their chinese counterparts to exchange experience. this promoted friendship and mutual understanding.

## Shanghai Banquet for US Philadelphia Orchestra Group

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 19, 1973)

the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of the philadelphia orchestra group of the united states of america led by eugene ormandy, music director of the orchestra.

present at the banquet were hsu ching-hsien, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, sheng shu-shan, leading member of the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of other departments concerned chang chen-ya, chuang jui-chang and lan ying.

also present were people in the shanghai musical, theatrical, dance and film circles chang mei-chuan, lu chi-ming,

li ming-chiang, chen hsieh-yang, lu chun-ling, hsiao wen-yen, chu hsi-chuan, tung hsiang-ling, shen chin-po, chi shu-fang, wang meng-yun, ho yung-hua, wang lien, ling kuei-ming, mao hui-fang, shih chung-chin, chou hui-fen, lin yang-yang, chu wei, jen kuei-chen, jen tung-hsiang, hung teng, hui ying-shih, han yu-min, liu an-ku, sang hu, chang jui-fang, tsao lei and shen hsi-lin.

also present were liu kuang-ya, council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, szutu hua-cheng and yin cheng-chung, who had accompanied the orchestra to shanghai, and nicholas platt, official escort of the liaison office of the united states of america in china.

in his toast, sheng shu-shan said: the philadelphia orchestra group has a long history. it enjoys a considerable reputation in the united states and in the world. the visit to shanghai by the musicians has provided an opportunity for the shanghai audience and literary and art workers to appreciate and learn their performance. he wished the visit of the orchestra group a success.

in reply, eugene ormandy said: we have come with the friendship of 200 million american citizens for the great country -- china. your warm and cordial hospitality has made our tour very enjoyable. we shall strengthen the friendship between the people of the two countries by music.

the philadelphia orchestra group arrived here from peking this morning. it was welcomed at the airport by sheng shu-shan, chang chen-ya, chang mei-chuan, chuang jui-chang and lan ying, as well as people of literary and art circles.

## US Philadelphia Orchestra Gives Premiere in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 20, 1973)

the philadelphia orchestra of the united states gave its premiere here this evening and was warmly welcomed by the audience.

present were hsu ching-hsien and fang kuo-chu, vice-chairmen, chu yung-chih, to yi, chang mei-chuan and chang chen-ya, standing committee members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and sheng shu-shan, leading member of the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

under the baton of well-known music director eugene ormandy, the orchestra this evening presented the compositions by germany's beethoven, italy's respighi and america's s. barber.

the serious and conscientious play and the brilliant interpretation of the pieces they performed won warm applause from the audience. the american and chinese musicians cooperated once again this evening to perform the chinese piano concerto "the yellow river". then yin cheng-chung performed an additional tune, america's "home on the range" and the visiting orchestra performed "the march of the workers and peasants" in return.

at the end of the performance, the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries presented the american musicians with a basket of flowers.

noted personages of shanghai musical, drama, dance and film circles attended the concert.

present were also liu kuang-ya and szutu hua-cheng, council members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and nicholas platt, official of the liaison office of the u.s.a. in china, who had accompanied the orchestra to shanghai.

## Peking Papers Welcome US Philadelphia Orchestra

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1973)

peking papers welcomed the philadelphia orchestra of the united states as "envoys of friendship from the american people".

an article in the "kwangming daily" said that the visiting orchestra "has contributed to friendly exchanges between the chinese and the american people and also to cultural interflow between artists of the two countries".

the four concerts in peking, it said, "demonstrate the skill and achievements the philadelphia orchestra has gained through a playing record of over seven decades" as one of the world's outstanding orchestras.

chen hsing of the chinese central philharmonic society, in an article carried in the "people's daily", described the philadelphia orchestra concerts as "strong and balanced, brilliant in tonal quality".

the article said the philadelphia orchestra set up in 1900 "has done much to spread symphonic music" and "the noted conductors eugene ormandy and leopold stokovski have devoted their energy and strength to building it up".

special mention was made of the orchestra's presentation of beethoven's symphony no. 6 in f major (pastoral), which "paints a vivid picture of the countryside around vienna in the early 19th century" and of beethoven's symphony no. 5 in c minor in which the victory theme "reaches magnificence".

the article described first violinist (concert master) norman carol's solo in brahms' symphony no. 1 in c minor as "lyrical" and "impressive"; louis rosenblatt's english horn in dvorak's symphony no. 9 in e minor (from the new world) as "touchingly sincere"; the rendering of barber's adagio for strings no. 11 as "fluent and beautiful"; and respighi's symphonic poem "pines of rome" "brilliant in variations of colour and tone". the "precision and control" of the timpani are also appreciated.

"the city of philadelphia was a rallying point for the american people in their war of independence", the article pointed out. "the declaration of independence was born here, and the first capital of the united states was set up here. the orchestra born in this city also has a glorious history of its own.

"we will not forget that in 1940, when the chinese people were fighting against japanese aggression, mr. eugene ormandy, with a strong sense for justice, dedicated a benefit performance to doctor norman bethune and the medical service of the chinese eighth route army. in 1942, the orchestra also gave concerts in support of the soviet people's anti-fascist war".

the article commended the warmth shown by mr. ormandy and the whole orchestra toward the chinese piano concerto "the yellow river", a work that tells of the chinese people's war for national liberation. they performed "the yellow river" concerto in the u.s. before coming to china and presented the work, with china's yin chang-chung at the piano, in peking. this performance, as well as "march of workers and peasants", arranged and presented by the orchestra based on a chinese folk tune, was warmly applauded by the peking audience.

"we thank the american people for their friendship toward the chinese people", the article said, "and we wish the philadelphia orchestra greater achievements in the future".

under the title "friendship, warmth and brilliance", a "kwangming daily" article wrote that mr. eugene ormandy, "energetic and full of enthusiasm", "recreated works of different times, nations and styles in an unconventional way. this showed his high accomplishments". "he makes the orchestra sing with great, unconstrained warmth", the article said.

"while paying attention to the special characteristics of musical works of different countries, he has developed a style of his own in presentation. there is experience for us to learn from", it said.

it expressed the hope that the friendship between the people and the artists of china and the united states would grow daily.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Comrade Hoang Van Hoan Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1973)

hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, left here for home by special plane this morning.

he was seen off at the airport by keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and others.

also present at the airport were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

during his stay in china, comrade hoang van hoan visited yenan.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

### Chinese, Yugoslav Swimmers and Divers Hold First Competition in Belgrade

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Sept. 18, 1973)

the visiting chinese swimming and diving team held its first friendly competition here today with the belgrade university team.

hakija pozderac and milan ercegan, president and vice-president of the yugoslav federation for physical culture, saw the competition.

chinese ambassador to yugoslavia chang hai-feng was also present.

a solemn marching-in ceremony was held before the competition began. during the competition the swimmers of the two countries learned from each other and encouraged each other. all events won warm applause from the spectators.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

### Liu Cheng-ching's Speech at ITU Plenipotentiary Conference

(NCNA-English Malaga Torremolinos, Sept. 18, 1973)

the plenipotentiary conference of the international telecommunication union (i.t.u.) held its plenary meeting here yesterday. liu cheng-ching, head of the chinese delegation to the conference, stated his views on some problems. this is the first time that the delegation of china has participated in a plenipotentiary conference of the i.t.u.

liu cheng-ching expressed his heartfelt thanks to the countries friendly to china for upholding justice and supporting the restoration to china of her legitimate rights in the i.t.u. he extended his deep thanks to the host country for the arrangements it has made for the conference.

he said: "we have consistently held that the affairs of each country should be managed by itself and those of an international organization should be managed jointly by all the countries in the organization. the i.t.u. should act upon the principle of equality of all countries regardless of their size and take into full consideration

the interests and needs of the developing countries, so that it can truly meet the expectations of all peoples, particularly those of the developing countries. facts show, however, that, in the circumstances in which the superpowers are pushing power politics and hegemonism, the peoples must wage a unified struggle before the above-mentioned principles will be truly applied.

"take for instance the radio frequency spectrum, which is one of the limited resources jointly owned by all countries, it should by reason be rationally utilized on the basis of equality and cooperation. but the one or two superpowers, by the strength of their technological advantage, have by various means arrogated large quantities of frequencies and even encroached on the sovereignty of other countries. this state of affairs is most irrational and accounts fundamentally for the great disorder prevailing in radio waves. in these circumstances it is only right and natural that the majority of small and medium-sized countries should unite to oppose superpower monopoly of radio wave resources and demand a change in this irrational state of affairs. the chinese government and people firmly support this just action. the chinese delegation wishes to state here that china is ready to cooperate with the i.t.u. and fellow members and do her part in working for the rational use of the radio frequency spectrum."

he said: "it is proved by the experience of many developing countries that, in order to speedily make up for their lag in telecommunication technology caused by prolonged imperialist plunder, they must oppose superpower hegemonism and power politics, win and safeguard national independence and develop independently their own telecommunications by relying on the broad masses of the people. of course, independence and self-reliance in no way mean self-seclusion. international aid based on equality will help regeneration through self-reliance and is a factor contributing to the development of telecommunications. but such international aid must be based on strict respect for the sovereignty of the recipient countries, imposing no conditions and demanding no privileges."

he pointed out that china deeply sympathizes with and actively supports the developing countries in their struggle to safeguard national independence and develop their own telecommunications. he said: "since the founding of the people's republic of china, we have, in pursuance of the policy of independence and self-reliance, mobilized our own resources, gradually eliminated imperialist forces and influences and steadily developed our own telecommunications. however, china is still a developing country, and she still lags behind in the field of telecommunications. we must continue to work hard, modestly learn from other peoples and try to contribute more to international economic and technical cooperation."

referring to the irrational composition of the i.t.u., he said: "the chinese delegation deems it necessary to reiterate that the traitorous lon nol clique is a handful of cambodian national scum and can by no means represent the cambodian people in the i.t.u. and that the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk is the sole legal representative of the cambodian people. the paris agreement on viet nam has in fact recognized the existence of two administrations in south viet nam, and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the genuine representative of the south vietnamese people. in the present situation, it is inappropriate for the saigon administration unilaterally to be represented in the i.t.u. in the circumstances in which agreement in principle has been reached between the north and the south of korea on the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, it is unreasonable for the south korean authorities to be an i.t.u. member on its own. the white colonialist authorities in south africa is a racist regime of the few ruling over the broad masses of the south african people and has no qualification at all to represent the people of south africa in the i.t.u."

he concluded: "the world situation is constantly changing, and the times are advancing steadily. we hope that the i.t.u. will conform to the trend of the world, reflect the desires and demands of the majority of its members and the peoples of the world and make positive efforts in promoting the development of telecommunications of all countries."

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF SURGERY

Chinese Medical Association Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1973)

a 6-member delegation of the chinese medical association with wu ying-kai as its leader left here by air today for barcelona, spain, to attend the 25th meeting of the international society of surgery.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned huang chia-szu, chu chao and lin wei.

ASIAN GAMES FEDERATION

## Asian Games Federation Executive Committee Admits China to AGF and Ousts Chiang Kai-shek Gang

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1973)

the executive committee of the asian games federation (agf) voted for the admission of the all china sports federation of the people's republic of china to the agf at a meeting on september 18, according to reports from bangkok. the so-called sports organization of the chiang kai-shek gang was ousted from the organization.

the meeting was presided over by prince gholam reza pahlavi of iran, president of the agf executive committee. at the meeting, the iranian representative put forward a motion pointing out that "without the participation of the people's republic of china, the asian games federation does not fully represent asia". it recommended that "the all china sports federation should represent china in the asian games federation".

the motion was put to vote after a heated debate and was passed with five in favour and one abstention. those in favour of the motion were the president, the secretary-general of the federation, and executive committee members iran, japan and pakistan. the representative of afghanistan, member of the executive committee, and the nepalese observer supported the motion. israel, also an executive committee member, abstained.

before the meeting, the chiang kai-shek gang had feverishly tried to obstruct and sabotage the executive committee meeting and to prevent the above motion from being adopted. seeing that the situation was decidedly not in its favour, the "representative" of the chiang kai-shek gang slipped away before the motion was put to vote. the sabotage activities of the chiang kai-shek gang met with defeat.

the seventh asian games is scheduled to be held in september 1974 in teheran, iran.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

## The Lin Piao Anti-Party Clique Is the Mortal Enemy of Proletarian Dictatorship

by

Szu-hua (思化) and Chün-hung (军红)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 15, 1973)

The victorious convocation of the Party's 10th National Congress personally presided over by the great leader Chairman Mao proclaimed the total defeat of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. The congress summed up the struggle between the two lines, particularly the basic experience of the struggle to smash Lin Piao anti-Party clique, and further affirmed the orientation and tasks of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. "The Constitution of the Chinese Communist Party" passed by the congress pointed out: "The basic program of the Communist Party of China is the complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes and the triumph of socialism over capitalism. The ultimate aim of the Party is the realization of communism."

More than 120 years ago, the great revolutionary leader Marx pointed out: "Class struggle will naturally lead to proletarian dictatorship." After the seizing of power by the proletariat, the question of whether or not to admit the existence of class, class contradictions and class struggles during the whole historical period of transition from capitalism to communism has always been the focal point of the struggle between Marxism and revisionism. The kind of attitude adopted toward the proletarian dictatorship is the touchstone to distinguish the revolutionaries from the counter-revolutionaries and the true revolutionaries from the false revolutionaries. Lenin said: "Only he is a Marxist who extends the recognition of the class struggle to the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

The Lin Piao anti-Party clique, proceeding from the sinister goal of restoring capitalism in China, maliciously attacked the dictatorship of the proletariat, openly launched a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat and plotted to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat. This fully exposed that this clique was a group of out-and-out Marxist renegades and the mortal enemy of the proletariat.

## Advocating the "Theory of the Dying Out of Class Struggles" in a Vain Attempt To Negate the Proletarian Dictatorship

The theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the essence of Marxism. The enemies of Marxism, from Bernstein to Kautsky, Khrushchev and Brezhnev and even to Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, all directed the spearhead of their attacks on the dictatorship of the proletariat. For the sake of restoring capitalism in China, swindlers of the Lin Piao type wildly advocated the "theory of the dying out of class struggles" in an attempt to negate class struggle and abolish the dictatorship of the proletariat. As early as before the great proletarian cultural revolution, Lin Piao talked wildly and uttered such nonsense as "Socialism has triumphed over capitalism in all sectors." When the blazing fire of the great proletarian cultural revolution was kindled by Chairman Mao, Lin Piao was deeply afraid that the revolution would continue to develop in depth, and he again jumped forth and talked nonsense saying that this revolution had "completely eliminated" the influence of capitalism for the past century and more and feudalism for the past several thousand years and that all class enemies had been "rounded up."

Outwardly, swindlers of the Lin Piao appeared to have highly rated the historical significance of the great cultural revolution, but actually, they were peddling the trash of the "theory of the dying out of class struggles" and advertising that the question of who would win in the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in China had already been settled so as to create counter-revolutionary public opinion in a big way to abolish the dictatorship of the proletariat. Their intention was extremely malicious.

History tells us that after the founding of new China, the basic completion of the reform of the system of ownership of means of production is a great victory for the proletariat and the revolutionary people in China, but this is by no means the ultimate victory. The defeated class will continue to struggle. As long as these people and this class remain, they will always keep on leaping out for a trial of strength with the proletariat. The attacks and counter-attacks of class enemies at home are invariably linked and ganged up with the international reactionary forces. Regarding this point, the successive proletarian movements and the several major class struggles within the Party since the founding of the Chinese People's Republic are the best explanations. Even after this unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution, all kinds of ideas of the exploiting classes have not, and also could not be "completely eliminated" and the ogres and monsters "rounded up." As a matter of fact, it was precisely at the time of winning a great victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution after the victorious convocation of the Party's 9th Congress that swindlers of the Lin Piao type, the agents of the landlord and bourgeois classes hiding within the Party, took the field

stripped to the waist and launched a savage attack against the Party in a well organized, planned and programmed manner.

Internationally, they went over to imperialism and especially Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. At home, recruited deserters and turncoats, secretly concocted a program for a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat, and vainly attempted to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat, reinstate the landlord and bourgeois classes already overthrown and restore capitalism. Under the smokescreen of the "theory of the dying out of class struggles" of their concoction, they launched the most frantic, savage and despicable counter-attack. After the fall of the Liu Shao-ch'i renegade clique, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique again jumped forth and continued the trial of strength with the proletariat. This was precisely a sharp manifestation of the violent class struggle at home and in the international arena.

The overthrow of the bourgeoisie by the proletariat and the replacing of capitalism with socialism is a big leap forward in the history of social development of mankind. However, because socialism emerges from capitalism, it is a historical period of transition from capitalism to communism, and is still not a communist society fully mature in the economic and other fields. Consequently, it inevitably bears the vestiges of traditional forces and bad influence from the capitalist society.

Marx, in discussing the socialist society, said: "What we have to deal with here is a communist society, not as it has developed on its own foundations, but, on the contrary, just as it emerges from capitalist society; which is thus in every respect, economically, morally, and intellectually, still stamped with the birth marks of the old society from whose womb it emerges." In the socialist society, there still exists a difference between the workers and the peasants, between the cities and the rural areas and between physical labor and mental labor, and the jurisdiction of the bourgeoisie is still not completely abolished. Our great leader Chairman Mao, proceeding from the standpoint of materialist dialectics, examined the law governing the development of socialist society and pointed out: The unity and struggle of opposites in a contradiction, this universal law of nature and human society, can also be applied to socialist society. Socialist society covers a fairly long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle. There is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. There is also the threat of imperialist and social-imperialist subversion and aggression.

Class, class contradictions and class struggles exist--this is an objective law independent of man's will. In order to prevent capitalist restoration, build socialism and ultimately realize communism, it is necessary to carry out the socialist revolution through to the end on the political, economical, ideological and cultural fronts. Also according to the experience of the international workers' movement and the objective law of class struggle, in order to carry out the socialist revolution through to the end, it is necessary to rely on the dictatorship of the proletariat, for otherwise [illegible] there is no other way. This is precisely as Marx had pointed out: "between the capitalist and communist society lies the period of revolutionary

transformation of the one into the other. There corresponds to this also a political transition period in which the state can be nothing but the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat." The historical experience of over 20 years of liberation in China has also proved that the dictatorship of the proletariat is the basic guarantee for the consolidation and development of socialism and the basic guarantee for triumphing over the bourgeoisie and scoring socialist victory in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. Swindlers of the Lin Piao type advocated the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and vainly attempted to change the basic line and policies of our Party for the historical period of socialism and to negate and abolish the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is a shameless betrayal of the proletarian revolution.

## Seeking Redress for the Toppled Exploiting Classes and Maliciously Attacking the Proletarian Dictatorship

The Lin Piao anti-Party clique took the stand of the landlord and bourgeois classes in concocting the program for a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat, maliciously cursed the dictatorship of the proletariat for "totalitarianism" and for being "autocratic" and "dictatorial," and vilified the socialist system in China as "undemocratic." They clamored for the overthrow of this system and the establishment of the so-called "true socialist" state of their dream. We must use the Marxist state theory and the theory of proletarian dictatorship to criticize this thoroughly.

Marxism holds that the state is the product of the irreconcilability of class contradictions, the tool for one class to oppress another. In all capitalist countries, no matter how diverse and complex their forms, their essential nature is to uphold the interests of the landlord and bourgeois classes and carry out the suppression of the proletariat and working people. In contrast, the state based on proletarian dictatorship is used to protect the proletariat and working people in the country and to exercise revolutionary dictatorship over the landlord and bourgeois classes. Therefore, the political power of a state, always signifies the exercise of "totalitarianism," "absolute rule" and "dictatorship" by a section of people over another section so as to suppress the resistance of antagonistic classes. It is either the exercise of "absolute rule" by the bourgeoisie over the proletariat (in capitalist countries), or the exercise of absolute rule by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie (in socialist countries). It can be only the one or the other. Our country is a socialist state based on proletarian dictatorship, and the proletariat and revolutionary people are wielding state power. So it is only logical for them to be "autocratic" and "dictatorial" to the landlord and bourgeois classes.

The Marxist state theory tell us that democracy and equality have their own class nature. If there is bourgeois democracy, there can be no proletarian democracy. If there is proletarian democracy, there can be no bourgeois democracy. Democracy above classes does not exist. The great teacher Lenin pointed out: "Democracy for the vast majority of the people, and suppression by force, *i.e.*, exclusion from democracy, of the exploiters and oppressors of the people--this is the change democracy undergoes during the transition from capitalism to communism." Democracy for the people on the one hand and suppression by force of reactionaries and exclusion of them from

democratic life on the other are the two interrelated and indispensable aspects of proletarian dictatorship. Only by exercising dictatorship over those exploiters and oppressors of the people could the democracy for the working people be developed and expanded on an unprecedented scale. Without exercising dictatorship over the class enemies, it would be impossible to have true democracy for the working people.

Our great leader Chairman Mao, in the "circular" of May 16, 1966 issued by the CCP Central Committee, made a rebuttal of the fallacy "everybody is equal before truth" propagated by counter-revolutionary element P'eng Chen and profoundly pointed out: "Can equality be permitted on such basic questions as the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, the dictatorship of the proletariat in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture, and the continued efforts of the proletariat to weed out those representatives of the bourgeoisie who have sneaked into the Communist Party and who wave "red flags" to oppose the red flag? The facts are precisely so. Our struggle with the bourgeoisie is the life-and-death struggle. Our relationship with the bourgeoisie is that of one class oppressing another and there is basically no "democracy" or "equality" worth mentioning.

The Lin Piao anti-Party clique cursed the exercise of dictatorship over a handful of class enemies by 95 percent of the people of the whole country as "autocratic" and "dictatorial." In essence they were only seeking redress for the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists under our dictatorship. Swindlers of the Lin Piao type firmly adhered to the stand of the landlord and bourgeois classes and represented their interests. Isn't it true they were clamoring for reinstating the landlords and bourgeoisie whom the Chinese people had struggled long and hard against and had overthrown with their own hands and for "their complete emancipation politically"? Were they not ferociously calling for the "concentrated attack" and "rigorous suppression" of the proletariat and the broad masses of revolutionary people? This showed that swindlers of the Lin Piao type did not consider "absolute rule" and "dictatorship" as undesirable, since they objected only to "absolute rule" and "dictatorship" by the proletariat but not to "absolute rule" and dictatorship by the landlord and bourgeois classes. Numerous facts have proved that the "true socialist" state swindlers of the Lin Piao type wanted to build was a state with landlords, comprador and bourgeoisie in power, exercising dictatorship over the [illegible] people. This is also Hitler's type of "socialism" and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's type of social-fascism.

The great leader Chairman Mao said: "We should support whatever the enemy opposes and oppose whatever the enemy supports." What the revolutionary people love and support must certainly be hated and opposed by the class enemies. This is because their class stand is different. The more vigorously swindlers of the Lin Piao type attack the dictatorship of the proletariat, the more they demonstrate that the dictatorship of the proletariat is an insurmountable obstacle to their usurpation of power for restoration, and that we have done the correct thing in enforcing the dictatorship of the proletariat. Furthermore, we must "greatly consolidate our revolutionary dictatorship, so that

the revolution can be carried through to the end until the objective of building a great socialist state is achieved."

## Launching A Counter-Revolutionary Armed Coup d'Etat and Plotting To Topple the Proletarian Dictatorship

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "The aim of every revolutionary struggle is the seizure and consolidation of political power. The desperate struggle waged by the counter-revolutionaries against the revolutionary forces is also entirely for the maintenance of their political power." Determined by its reactionary landlord-bourgeois world outlook, the course taken by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, from disseminating the "theory of the dying out of class struggles" and negating and attacking the dictatorship of the proletariat to launching a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat and plotting to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat, was the inevitable result.

Lin Piao, the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double dealer, renegade and traitor who vainly attempted to usurp leadership in the Party and the state tried his utmost to publicize the reactionary philosophy of "the victors are declared kings and the vanquished are branded traitors," and described the several thousand years history of class struggle of mankind as the struggle for power and gain by a handful of people at the upper strata and the history of bloody palace coups d'etat. They denied that historical activities are the business of the masses and that the masses are the motive force in the making of world history. They gathered together a group of renegades, secret agents, alien class elements, degenerated elements and rightists, organized them into a counter-revolutionary "task force," concocted a program for a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat, and launched a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat in a vain attempt to assassinate the great leader Chairman Mao and set up another central committee. Their sinister goal was to usurp supreme power in the Party and the state, thoroughly betray the line of the Party's 9th Congress, radically change the basic line and policies of the Party for the entire historical period of socialism, turn the Marxist-Leninist Chinese Communist Party into a revisionist, fascist party, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

At home, they wanted to reinstate the landlord and bourgeois classes which our Party, army and people had overthrown with their own hands, and to institute a feudal-comprador-fascist dictatorship. In the international arena, they wanted to capitulate to Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and form an alliance with imperialism, revisionism and reaction against China, communism and revolution. However, the socialist system of China has never been so strong before, and the might of proletarian dictatorship is without match. Lin Piao and his sworn confederates, not recognizing their limited strength, sprang forth for a trial of strength with the proletariat. As a result, they only smashed their heads against the steel wall of the dictatorship of the proletariat and suffered an ignominious end. This was a fitting punishment meted out to them by history.

Marx and Engels in the Communist Manifesto solemnly declared: "The fall of the bourgeoisie and the victory of the proletariat are equally inevitable." In going against the tide and plotting to drag a socialist state

back again to capitalism, swindlers of the Lin Piao type were opposing the historical development of mankind, and their action was doomed to failure. History has proved and will continue to prove that the proletariat will triumph over the bourgeoisie, because, the proletariat is the most revolutionary class representing the demand for the development of advanced productive forces, and a new born force manifesting the orientation of historical progress. Capitalism has already become a moribund social system hindering the development of productive forces. As social development stands today, the responsibility for transforming the world has historically fallen on the proletariat and its political party. The overthrow of the bourgeoisie by the proletariat and the replacing of capitalism by socialism is an objective law independent of man's will.

Swindlers of the Lin Piao type, deluded by the prospects of gain, overestimated the strength of this moribund thing and underestimated the strength of such a newborn thing as socialism. They moved against the tide, and tried to turn back the wheel of history. They attempted to call home the ghosts of the capitalist (semi-feudal and semi-colonial) system that had already been toppled in China. Consequently, the outcome could be nothing else than to get buried together with the capitalist system.

"Only socialism can save China." The socialist state based on the dictatorship of the proletariat is won by us through scores of years of hard struggle and brought with the blood of countless martyrs. We proletariat and revolutionary people must vow to defend it with our lives. Whoever opposes the dictatorship of the proletariat we shall resolutely strike him down. We revolutionary people soberly realize what the outcome will be if we should give up the dictatorship of the proletariat and forsake the socialist road. We must also never forget the painful existence experienced by our proletariat and working people in the darkness of the former society. We also clearly see that due to the usurpation of leadership of the Party and the state by a handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists, the Soviet Union of today has deteriorated from the fine home of the October Revolution into a mess that is most pitiful to behold. Swindlers of the Lin Piao type vainly attempted to make us leave the socialist road so that China would degenerate into a colony of Soviet revisionism. This is something that will never, never happen.

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "Opportunists who want to stem the tide are to be found everywhere, but the tide can never be stemmed. Socialism is everywhere advancing triumphantly, leaving all evil customs behind. Swindlers of the Lin Piao type put blind faith in personal power and vainly attempted to topple with subtle devious means the dictatorship of the proletariat. As a result it was not swindlers of the Lin Piao type who changed history, but history passing judgement on them. Swindlers of the Lin Piao type rode to disaster in the face of the general proletarian orientation in China and the progress for a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat they took their pains to work out became a record of failure which will be condemned for generations to come. This was the victory of the Marxist materialist conception of history over the idealist conception of history of swindlers of the Lin Piao type.

The smashing of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique is the greatest victory scored by our Party since the 9th Congress, a telling blow to the enemies at home and abroad. However, the fall of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique does not mean that the struggle between the two lines within the Party is over. We should make full use of this teacher by negative example, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, to carry out education in class struggle and two-line struggle, and draw historical experience from it. We must further recognize the characteristics and laws governing class struggle and the struggle between the two lines during the period of China's socialist revolution, raise out ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, and struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the winning of fresh victories for the socialist cause.

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# Adhere to the Basic Line of the Party

## - a criticism of the crime of traitor Lin Piao in spreading the "theory of the dying out of class struggle"

by

Chin Chün ( 进 军 ) of Unit 4800

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 15, 1973)

The seizure of power by the proletariat is only the beginning and not the end of the revolution. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, although the stormy mass struggle of the revolutionary period in the country is basically over, and the enemies with guns have been wiped out, there are still the enemies without guns. They are bound to struggle desperately against the proletariat, and we must never regard these enemies lightly. This is a basic theory of our Party, which has been proven by facts to be absolutely correct.

However, bourgeois careerist, conspirator, double-dealer, renegade and traitor Lin Piao talked nonsense saying: "With political power seized by the proletariat, the millionaires, multi-millionaires and billionaires can be toppled all at once." After the launching of the great proletarian cultural revolution in our country, he again shouted that through the great cultural revolution, the class enemies had been "rounded up" and that the old ideas of the exploiting classes of the past several thousand years had been "completely eliminated." In one word, he meant to say that after the seizure of political power by the proletariat, classes had been abolished and that after the great proletarian cultural revolution, there were no more classes and class struggles. This is in direct contravention of the objective law of class struggle and has obliterated the fact that classes, class contradictions and class struggle still exist in the socialist society.

If that is the case, is it true that after the great proletarian cultural revolution, the class enemies have all been "rounded up" and the old ideas of the exploiting classes of the past several thousand years have been "completely eliminated"? Facts have proven otherwise.

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by the great leader Chairman Mao has eliminated a small handful of renegades, enemy agents and other counter-revolutionaries and smashed the sweet dream of the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries who vainly attempted to carry out counter-revolutionary restoration in China. After various stages of struggle-criticism-transformation such as the cleaning up of class ranks, Party consolidation and Party building and "hitting at one thing and opposing three things," our revolutionary ranks have become better internally than before, the dictatorship of the proletariat in China is stronger, and the cause of China's socialist revolution and construction is better developed than before. This fully proves that "the current great proletarian cultural revolution is

absolutely essential and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, for preventing capitalist restoration and for building socialism." However, the defeated class would not become "respectable" just because of the great victory won in the proletarian great cultural revolution nor would the world be "peaceful and free from trouble." The defeated class is bound to struggle desperately and the class struggle is bound to be carried out under even more insidious forms.

"Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again....till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause and they will never go against this logic." The proletariat that has won victory in the revolution can never see only the victory of the struggle, and it is the more necessary for them to see the struggle after the victory. After each revolutionary movement, there are always some enemies who have not been fully exposed for the time being, and have gone into hiding. Furthermore, with the former counter-revolutionaries eliminated, some new counter-revolutionaries could have emerged. This is an objective law of class struggle. Therefore, after a single revolutionary movement, it is not possible to have the class enemies "rounded up."

The old ideas of the exploiting classes also cannot be "completely eliminated" by means of a single revolutionary movement. Representing the interests of the exploiting class, these old ideas formed over thousands of years have extremely deep historical roots, class roots and social foundations which are deep-seated. Because of this, it will take a fairly long period of time to decide the issue in the ideological struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. In the "Report on the Revision of the Party Constitution" Comrade Wang Hung-wen pointed out: "We must heighten our vigilance and understand the protractedness and complexity of this struggle. In order to constantly consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and seize new victories for the socialist cause, it is necessary to deepen the socialist revolution in the ideological, political and economical spheres, to transform all those parts of the superstructure that do not conform to the socialist economic base and carry out many great political revolutions as the great proletarian cultural revolution."

Lin Piao energetically advocated that after the great proletarian cultural revolution the class enemies had been "rounded up" and the old ideas of the exploiting classes had been "completely eliminated." Superficially, that appeared to be a high appraisal of the great proletarian cultural revolution, but a little analysis would show that it was nothing more than a simon-pure agitation for the "theory of the dying out of class struggle." According to his contention, since after a single revolutionary movement the class enemies could be "rounded up" and the old ideas of the exploiting classes could be "completely eliminated," then, after a revolutionary movement, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, including the struggle in the ideological sphere, no longer existed and there would be no further need for the proletariat to grasp class struggle. Evidently, this was nothing but a deceitful talk and a plot to cover up their counter-revolutionary restoration.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Classes and the class struggle are facts, and those people who deny the fact of class struggle are wrong. The theory

which attempts to deny this fact is utterly wrong." Whether or not we admit the existence of class struggle in socialist society and whether or not we adhere to the dictatorship of the proletariat is a fundamental question of the struggle between Marxism and revisionism. Marxists have historically attached great importance to class struggle and considered it to be the motive force directly responsible for the progress of history. However, all class enemies have opposed the Marxist theory of class struggle, negated the existence of class struggle and prevented the people from grasping this theory.

Lin Piao also tried his utmost to negate the existence of classes, class contradictions and class struggles in the historical period of socialism, and he vainly attempted to change fundamentally the basic line and policies of the Party. This exposes completely their counter-revolutionary class essence and proves that they were the most vicious enemies of the proletariat. However, the Marxist theory of class struggle is invincible. The "theory of the dying out of class struggles" advocated by Lin Piao and his vain attempts to change the basic line of the Party, to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism were also of no avail, and could not in any degree save them from their doom.

In the twenty and more years since the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, we have, under the guidance of Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Party, actively grasped class struggle, scored great victories in socialist revolution and construction, and accumulated many valuable experiences. In conjunction with the realities of the current movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, these experiences must be summed up conscientiously. We must seriously study and comprehend the spiritual essence of the documents of the 10th Congress, adhere more closely to the basic line of the Party and win new and greater victories.

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"MAY 7" CADRE SCHOOLS

## Party Organizations at Various Levels in Tientsin Are Determined To Go a Step Further in Running Well "May 7" Cadre Schools

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 14, 1973)

(Our own correspondent) In his report made on behalf of the Party Central Committee at the Party's 10th National Congress of great historic significance, Comrade Chou En-lai called for the proper operation of the "May 7" cadre school and support for socialist newborn things. The great call of the Party Central Committee greatly inspired the determination of Party organizations at various levels in Tientsin municipality to go a step further in running well the "May 7" cadre schools. All were resolved to effectively strengthen the leadership over educational work for cadres and give full play to the role of the "May 7" cadre school as an important base for the training and education of cadres.

The "May 7" cadre schools at various levels in Tientsin municipality have continuously developed to become more perfect in the violent struggle between the two lines.

At the end of 1968, in warm response to Chairman Mao's call, "The broad masses of cadres must be sent to the lower levels to do manual work," over 15,000 cadres penetratingly criticized such reactionary fallacies as "punishment through labor," "a veneer of gold through labor," etc., spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and company, criticized the decadent idea of the exploiting classes that "officials are eminent while the common people are humble," and firmly and unswervingly followed the "May 7" road charted by Chairman Mao. They headed for municipalities, administrative districts, hsien and various systems to run 26 "May 7" cadre schools. They took part in study and productive labor on the one hand, and carried out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in their own units on the other. Through taking up further studies, the broad masses of students raised their awareness of class struggle and two-line struggle and aroused their revolutionary spirit. The overwhelming majority of them successively stepped into new work posts to form a backbone force in the three major revolutionary movements.

After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, in sympathy with the development of the revolutionary situation, the original 26 "May 7" cadre schools at various levels in Tientsin municipality were reorganized and merged into 17 which were successively switched over to undertake the training of on-the-job cadres by rotation.

In the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign, the broad masses of cadres seized with great proletarian indignation thoroughly criticized politically and ideologically the various fallacies of Lin Piao, Ch'en Po-ta and the like who opposed the use of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate cadres, the participation of cadres in the practice of the three major revolutionary movements and the integration of cadres with workers and peasants.

and their counter-revolutionary crime of slandering the sending of cadres to "May 7" cadre schools as "unemployment in disguise" and "a cutback in the number of those feeding on state grain." Through revolutionary mass criticism, a step further was taken in drawing a clear dividing line between the two fundamentally antagonistic lines in the education of cadres. The determination to run properly "May 7" cadre schools on a permanent basis was further strengthened. With the Party's basic line taken as the key link and the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of style of work put above all else, various cadre schools organized students to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Reading and study, participation in collective productive labor and joining production teams for steeling were organically linked together and lively and profound education in ideology and political line was conducted. The broad masses of cadres were enabled to strengthen the ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism, develop the fine style of taking a down-to-earth approach and the mass line and carry forward the glorious tradition of preserving modesty and prudence and fighting amidst hardships. The masses said: "It makes a world of difference whether the cadres come to the cadre school or not."

In the past three years, after the 24,000-odd cadres who received training by rotation in the cadre schools in Tientsin municipality returned to their original units, many of them were able to accept a higher or lower post, lead the life of "an official" or "a civilian," maintain close contacts with the masses, serve the people wholeheartedly, and play a leading part in work, study, the criticism of Lin Piao, the fulfillment of the Party's various tasks. This had a great role to play in giving impetus to the ideological revolutionization of cadres and the revolutionization of organs and making the superstructure serve better the economic base of socialism.

The ability to maintain the proper operation of the "May 7" cadre schools of various levels in Tientsin municipality for a long time is mainly due to the attention paid by the Party committees at various levels. The proper operation of the "May 7" cadre schools is looked on as an important matter in consolidating and developing the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution, in strengthening the building of the Party and in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The standing committee of the municipal Party committee had studied the work of cadre schools work a number of times. In July this year, after Jen-min Jih-pao carried an editorial "It Is Imperative to Run the 'May 7' Cadre Schools Well," the municipal Party committee called a standing committee meeting to seriously study the problem of concentrating forces to run cadre schools well. The principal responsible comrades of the municipal Party committee went deep into the midst of cadre schools to ascertain conditions and listen to opinions. Various district and hsien Party committees also put cadre school work on the agenda as an important item and put principal responsible comrades in charge of such work. Due to the attention paid by the whole Party and support from all sides, the [illegible] and better. Cadres competed to be the first to attend the cadre schools. Office cadres of the administrative levels had basically received two or more courses of training by rotation and almost all the principal leading cadres at the basic levels had been trained by rotation once. The attention paid to

cadre school work by Party committees at various levels also found expression in the leading role played by leading cadres in attending cadre schools. Of the leading cadres at and above the administrative district, hsien and bureau levels throughout the municipality, over 200 had studied in cadre schools, equivalent to around one-fourth of the total number of cadres at these levels. The standing committee members of the Party committee of the Municipal Communications Bureau who should attend cadre schools had all received training by rotation.

Under the inspiration of the spirit of the Party's 10th National Congress, the CCP Tientsin Municipal Committee recently called a citywide "May 7" cadre school work conference. The meeting seriously studied the press communique of the Party's 10th National Congress, Comrade Chou En-lai's "Political Report to the 10th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party," the "Chinese Communist Party Constitution" and Comrade Wang Hung-wen's "Report on the Revision of the Party Constitution" adopted at the congress. With criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of style as the key link and starting from the plane of consolidating and developing the results of the great proletarian cultural revolution and supporting socialist newborn things, all summed up and exhcnaged their experiences in the proper operation with persistence of "May 7" cadre schools and the proper handling of cadres education work along Chairman Mao's line for cadres' education. Through study and summing up things, everyone was made to realize on the basis of integration of theory with practice that the fundamental experience in the proper operation of the "May 7" cadre schools was as follows: Starting from the plane of the need for a Marxist party to pay attention to grasping the superstructure and the line, we must clearly understand the great significance of the proper operation of the "May 7" cadre school in consolidating the proletarian dictatorship, and raise our consciousness in perseveringly and properly operating the "May 7" cadre schools on a permanent basis. We must take the training of a proletarian cadres force and persistence in continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship as a fundamental task of the "May 7" cadre school and strengthen the sense of responsibility in the proper operation of the "May 7" cadre school. We must take continuing to do a good job in the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of style of work, firm adherence to the principle of "three do's and three don't's," studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, the criticism of revisionism and the criticism of the bourgeois world outlook as an important part of education in cadre schools, and doggedly adhere to the correct orientation of school operation. Education in cadre schools must call for the study, continuation and development of the Party's traditional style, pay attention to fostering the cadres' revolutionary spirit of daring to go against the tide, and forge a revolutionary school style. In sum, the key to the proper operation of the "May 7" cadre schools lies in strengthening Party leadership, and the most fundamental thing is to strengthen the leadership of a correct ideological and political line.

On the basis of heightened awareness, the conference has further revised the citywide plan for the rotational training of on-the-job cadres and decided that the "May 7" cadre schools at various levels in the whole municipality should lay emphasis at present on the rotational training of the leading cadres at the municipal, administrative district, hsien, bureau, college,

company, big-factory, and neighborhood levels and the office cadres at the municipal, administrative district, hsien and bureau levels in an effort to give all of them a basic course of training by rotation within five years. Of the cadres given rotational training every term, leading cadres must account for a certain proportion. For those cadres already admitted to the cadre schools for study and training, overall arrangements must also be made for continuing their training by rotation. To fulfill better the task of giving rotational training to on-the-job cadres, the municipal Party must make necessary adjustments for the establishment of municipal and administrative district "May 7" cadre schools so as to concentrate forces, strengthen the leadership and incessantly improve the quality of teaching. Under the direct leadership of the municipal Party committee, the municipal "May 7" cadre schools must be properly run as a main base for the rotational training of on-the-job cadres in the whole municipality. The Party committees of various administrative districts and hsien must also concentrate forces on the proper operation of a cadre school without setting up other organizations for the training of cadres.

Meanwhile, in light of the needs of the changing situation, the conference has also studied a proposal to strengthen leading bodies of the cadre schools and reinforce the ranks of theory teachers, formulated plans for the expansion of municipal cadre schools and adopted necessary measures for the proper operation of the "May 7" cadre schools on a long-term basis. In addition, the conference has also called for creating revolutionary public opinion in a big way, strengthening propaganda for the "May 7" cadre schools and arousing the broad masses of cadres and people to show keen concern and support for this newborn socialist thing. Everyone must be a promoter of progress in the proper operation of the "May 7" cadre schools, so that the "May 7" cadre schools can play a still greater role in the training of a proletarian cadres force.

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WORKER-PEASANT TEACHERS

## Central China College Worker-Peasant Teachers Play Important Role in Educational Revolution

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Sept. 21, 1973)

participation by workers and peasants in teaching and scientific research in the central china agricultural college has helped promote the revolution in education.

the college has, since 1971, invited 143 experienced workers, peasants and technicians from state farms, people's communes, stock-breeding farms and veterinary stations and scientific research units to join its 480 full-time teachers in teaching and scientific research in agronomy, animal husbandry and veterinary science, horticulture, forestry, marine products and agricultural mechanization.

the practice of inviting workers and peasants to join in teaching in colleges is something new, a product of the cultural revolution, and an important measure for promoting proletarian revolution in education. combining theory with practice, the worker-peasant teachers apply dialectical materialism in their teaching and this has raised the quality of teaching.

a high germination rate and a full stand are important in cotton farming. basing himself on his rich experience, tseng hung-fa, an outstanding cotton-grower of the patan people's commune in mienyang county, hupeh province, now a peasant teacher in the agronomy department, explained to the students the importance of paying attention to laying out the culture pots evenly, soaking the seeds to the same degree, sowing the seed at the same depth and ensuring even distribution of irrigation water. under his guidance, the students achieved 2,265 kilograms of ginned cotton per hectare from their experimental farm.

lo ho-shan, a famous forest pest expert, passed on his experience in applying chairman mao's philosophical thinking to observing the life cycle of the capricorn beetle, a major pest in local forests. to help the students increase their practical knowledge, he took them to a willow tree which had been damaged by beetles. he peeled off a bit of the bark skilfully, took out some beetle, larvae, and described to the students the morphology of the insect at different stages of its growth, its life habit and methods of combating it. in this way, the students gained practical knowledge which they could not obtain from books.

the worker-peasant teachers have also compiled teaching material since 1971. together with the other teachers,

they have compiled or revised ten sets of teaching material concerning agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery. tsou yu-ching, a peasant teacher in the marine products department, has written a book entitled "pond-fish breeding" with the help of other teachers. the book systematically sums up the people's experience in breeding fresh water fish. the book has earned favourable comments from various quarters.

persisting in the mass line and taking into consideration the actual conditions in rural china, the worker-peasant teachers in their research have solved many technical problems in production which are of practical significance. they have put forward effective proposals for raising per hectare yields by increasing the degree of multiple-cropping. they have experimented with 22 strains of late rice and carried out hybridization.

the college in 1972 began to study lo ho-shan's experience in preventing plant disease and pests of beetles beside lakes and rivers and sent teachers to work with him and to learn from him. a year of close cooperation yielded the book "insect pest and plant disease control for riverside shelterbelts" which has greatly enriched the content of the teaching in this subject and promoted production.

since 1972, 14 peasant-teachers of the agronomy, horticulture and forestry departments have taken part in 14 research projects on the cultivation of rice, cotton and oil-bearing crops, orchard management and plant protection. after repeated experiments, initial progress has been made.

the worker-peasant teachers maintain their working class qualities. in the spring of this year, tsou yu-ching took his students to a fish breeding ground in hupeh province and conducted his classes on the spot. in studying the reproduction of the fish fry, he stood in the chilly water for several hours at a stretch.

MECHANIZATION OF AGRICULTURE

## How Mechanization Benefits People's Commune

(NCNA-English Changchun, Sept. 21, 1973)

a sharp increase in grain output, a thriving diversified economy and improved life for the people are benefits the growing use of farm machinery is bringing the kungpengtze people's commune, about 150 kilometres north of this city.

lying on the fertile alluvial plain in the valley of the sunghua river in northeast china, the commune cultivates 7,716 hectares belonging to 77 production teams under 11 brigades. it has 5,300 households and a population of nearly 27,000.

the commune has 45 tractors, an average of four for each brigade. there are 390 tractor-drawn farm implements and machines for processing grain and fodder. about 91 per cent of the land is now worked by tractors. most of the ploughing, harrowing, sowing, threshing, fodder crushing, stalk cutting and grain processing is now mechanized or semi-mechanized.

all the farm machines in the commune were bought by the brigades with funds accumulated since the formation of the people's commune in 1958.

the commune bought its first 22 tractors and a large number of implements in the autumn of 1966. about 40 per cent of the cultivated land was machine-ploughed after the harvest that year. this helped it from 1967 to 1969, top the per-hectare yield target of 3 tons set in the national programme for agricultural development. the yield increased again to around 4 to 4.5 tons per hectare in the next three years. in 1971, the commune produced a total of 25,900 tons of grain and soybeans, three times the amounts in 1957, and it sold the state 13,500 tons, three times the 1957 quantity.

despite a serious cold wave during the sowing season and a long dry spell, pests and hailstorms later, the commune demonstrated the superiority of the collective economy and mechanization with a good harvest last autumn. the per-hectare yield was 4.35 tons. the amount of grain and soybeans is sold to the state last year surpassed its total 1965 output.

the increasing use of machinery in farm work has improved the fertility of the land, loosened the soil, reduced the hidden insects, wiped out weeds and increased the commune's ability to resist natural calamities. in the past the farmland would be subject to water-logging if a rainfall reached 30 millimetres, but today rainfall of 70 to 80 millimetres can be absorbed.

mechanization has saved the commune more manpower and animal power for manure collection and farm construction projects. the commune has used 40 per cent of its manpower and animal power every year since 1969 for collecting manure and making compost. a permanent contingent of 500 commune members and 150 carts has been organized for the purpose. a total of 365,000 tons of manure were collected last year, double the 1965 figure. today, 60 tons to 80 tons of manure are applied per hectare and the dressing is done three times a year as against once every two years in the past.

drainage ditches totalling 150 kilometres, which involved more than half a million cubic metres of earth work, were built in recent years. this has helped to free about 700 hectares of land from waterlogging. some 140 hectares of undulating wasteland have been so transformed as to give stable yields.

the growing demand for farm machinery has spurred the commune's industrialization. a great number of factories, workshops and mills have sprung up. every village has a food processing mill. the commune-run workshop making farm implements, which was started by 4 blacksmiths and 4 young workers to make sickles and hoes in 1958, can now produce more than a dozen farm machines and implements. the maize threshers it makes meet the commune's own needs and some are supplied to other communes. the commune has its own tractor repair plant where major overhauls are made. minor repairs are generally done in the brigades.

a diversified economy has grown rapidly. there were almost no trees within the bounds of the commune in the past. now trees have been planted in every village. eightyseven shelter belts have been built in the past few years and 280 hectares of land have been afforested. all 77 production teams have their own tree nurseries and every brigade has its own orchard.

the commune had only one pig farm before 1966. today collective pig farms have been set up by the commune and all the brigades and teams. there are now 21,540 pigs in stock, including those raised by commune members themselves. there are 28 fish ponds stocked with 600,000 fish fry. many brigades have also started other sideline production. since 1970, the income from sideline production in the whole commune has come to more than 2 million yuan every year.

the commune's public accumulation fund in 1972 was more than three times that of 1966, while income per capita is 50 per cent more than five years ago, or 4.2 times that in 1958 when the people's commune was established.

SPORTS

## China Holds 1973 Track Cycling Races

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1973)

china's 1973 track cycling races came to a close at the peking velodrome yesterday.

fan wei, a 17-year-old rider from liaoning province, won the closing event -- the women's 1,000 metres sprint from a standing start.

she is one of the many young cyclists who did well in the races which ranged from the 200 metres sprint to 10,000 metres.

the average age of the competitors was 20 and the youngest 15.

they helped and encouraged one another during the races in the spirit of "friendship first, competition second".

## Chinese Diving, Water Polo Championships

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Sept. 20, 1973)

hsieh tsai-ming, a 21-year-old diver from mountainous szechwan province, won the men's springboard event at the national diving and water polo championships which closed here tuesday.

one of the dives which earned him high marks was the front one-and-half somersault executed with three body turns.

runner-up was liang po-hsi of kwangtung province who had won the national title many times.

more than half of the 300 competitors in the ten-day championships were under 18, the youngest 11.

OVERSEAS CHINESE

## Shanghai Big Get-Together with Chinese Compatriots from Taiwan Province Residing in Japan, USA and FRG

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 20, 1973)

the chinese compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan, the united states of america and the federal republic of germany joyously got together here this evening with shanghai workers and taiwan-born compatriots in shanghai at the shanghai workers' cultural palace.

beating drums and gongs and letting off fire-crackers, nearly one thousand workers from various districts and factories and more than 150 taiwan-born compatriots gave a warm welcome to the compatriots of taiwan province residing overseas. the taiwan compatriots joined the shanghai workers in a variety of activities, including choral singing, dancing, orchestra, playing table tennis, drawing, playing chess and writing poems. when they came to the poem writing room, workers presented them with poems they wrote to express the kith and kin feelings of the people on the mainland for the taiwan compatriots. the overseas taiwan compatriots were very happy to hear the poem read out.

at the get-together, the overseas taiwan compatriots also presented theatrical items together with shanghai workers, taiwan-born compatriots in shanghai and their children.

warmly welcoming the chinese compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan, u.s.a. and f.r.g. yeh chang-ming, on behalf of the shanghai workers, said: the shanghai working class will never disappoint the ardent expectation of the people in taiwan province. they will strive together with them for the liberation of the province, the reunification of the motherland and the reunion of the kith and kin. lin jen-ho, representative of the taiwan-born compatriots in shanghai, said: at present excellent situation prevails in the socialist motherland. at this joyous moment, we feel exceptionally cordial and joyous in this warm big family of the motherland, chatting heart to heart. we know from our experience that only the taiwan people return to the embrace of the motherland, can they achieve their true liberation and can they have a bright future.

huang wen chin, leader of the table tennis delegation of chinese compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan and the u.s., said in excitement: "we have seen for ourselves this time how our flesh-and-blood compatriots work hard to fulfil the tasks put forward by the party's tenth congress so as to constantly propel our motherland forward. we are greatly inspired by this. we hereby extend respects to the people on the mainland and the people of shanghai.

taiwan province is an inseparable part of china's sacred territory and the people of taiwan are the kith and kin of the people on the mainland. taiwan must be liberated and the motherland must be unified."

the get-together ended in a warm atmosphere of unity.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND ALBANIA

### Albanian Friendship Visiting Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1973)

an albanian friendship visiting group led by spiro cavo, secretary of saranda regional committee of the albanian party of labour, arrived here by air yesterday.

it was welcomed at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned cheng chih-ping, chang chang, han kuang-yeh, tao yung-nien and chu kun.

jovan andoni, charge d'affaires a.i. of the albanian embassy in peking was present.

the china travel and tourism administrative bureau gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the group.

### Chinese Athletic Team Tours Elbasan District in Albania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 21, 1973)

the chinese athletic team was warmly received by the elbasan people from september 16 to 21 while visiting the construction site of a metallurgical combine, a state farm and a museum.

the chinese and albanian athletic teams had a friendly contest yesterday. watching the contest were leading members of the local party and government departments and over 10,000 spectators. during the contest, the albanian athletes broke five national records.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

## President Boumedienne Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Algiers, Sept. 18, 1973)

houari boumedienne, president of the council of revolution of algeria, received chinese ambassador to algeria lin chun on the morning of september 18, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

## Chinese Vice Minister of Public Health Fetes Argentine Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1973)

huang shu-tse, chinese vice-minister of public health, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the argentine acupuncturists' delegation led by dr. pablo taubin and dr. jaime carlos szuster, president and vice-president of the argentine society of acupuncture.

present were leading members of departments concerned and representatives of traditional chinese medical circles.

e. ros, charge d'affaires a.i. of the argentine embassy here, was also present.

the 10-member delegation arrived here yesterday.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

### Hsieh Hua Meets and Fetes Australian Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1973)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese medical association, yesterday met and had a friendly conversation with the australian medical delegation led by dr. jonn critchley. he also gave a dinner in honour of the australian guests.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned and representatives of peking medical circles, including yueh tai-heng, fu yi-cheng, fan kuang, meng chi-mao, chang hsiao-lou and wu wei-jan.

the 17-member delegation arrived in peking on september 17 at the invitation of the chinese medical association. before their arrival in peking, the guests visited kwangchow.

while in peking, the australian guests visited hospitals, a kindergarten, factories, a rural people's commune, scenic spots and historical sites. they had academic discussions with chinese medical workers.

the delegation will tour northwest and south china before going home.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

### Bulgarian Military Attache Gives Cocktail Party to Mark Bulgarian Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1973)

colonel e. dechev, military attache of the bulgarian embassy in peking, gave a cocktail party this afternoon to mark the 29th anniversary of the founding of the bulgarian people's army.

attending were leading members of chinese departments concerned chu kai-yin and hsiang chung-pu.

bulgarian ambassador to china constantine grigorov was present.

also present were diplomatic envoys and military attaches from various countries to china.

CHINA AND CANADA

## Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Canadian Governor-General

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Sept. 20, 1973)

chang wen-chin, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to canada, presented his credentials to daniel roland michener, governor-general of canada, at the government house here today.

present on the occasion were ralph collins, assistant under-secretary, and benjamin rogers, chief of protocol, of the canadian department of external affairs.

also present were counsellors of the chinese embassy wang chu-liang, chang yin and fang yin.

after receiving the credentials, governor-general michener had a friendly talk with ambassador chang wen-chin.

mitchell sharp, secretary of state for external affairs, gave a dinner in honour of ambassador chang wen-chin in the evening.

during and after the dinner mitchell sharp had cordial talks with the chinese ambassador on subjects of mutual interest.

the chinese ambassador arrived here on september 17.

## Li En-chiu Fetes Canadian and American Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1973)

li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of friendly canadian personage chester alvin ronning and his party and american guest mrs. iphigene ochs sulzberger.

attending were chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, and leading members of departments concerned chou chiu-yeh, peng hua, wu fan-wu and hu hung-fan.

the canadian and american guests arrived here on september 15 and 16 respectively for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the host association. prior to their arrival in peking, they visited south china.

CHINA AND CHAD

## Premier Chou En-lai Meets Chad Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1973)

premier chou en-lai and minister fang yi and vice-minister chen mu-hua of the economic relations with foreign countries this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with abdoulaye djonouma, minister of territorial development and housing of chad, and the chad government delegation he is leading.

present at the meeting were members of the chad government delegation: m. diguimbaye koumainan, president director-general of the bank of development, m. n'gakoutou ahmed, director of planning and development, and salim ali, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chad embassy in peking.

## Agreements between China and Chad Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1973)

an economic and technical cooperation agreement and a trade agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of chad were signed here today.

the two agreements were signed by fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and abdoulaye djonouma, minister of territorial development and housing of chad, on behalf of their respective governments.

## Chad Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Banquet on Occasion of Visit to China of Chad Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1973)

salim ali, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chad embassy in peking, gave a banquet here this evening for the china visit of the chad government delegation led by abdoulaye djonouma, minister of territorial development and housing.

attending the banquet were fang yi, minister, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister, of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned cheng fei, wen yeh-chan and hsueh na.

minister abdoulaye djonouma, the members of the chad government delegation and officials of the chad embassy were present.

at the banquet full of a cordial and friendly atmosphere, minister abdoulaye djonouma made a toast. he said that he had had talks with chinese leaders with mutual confidence and achieved positive results. he said: "our will of independence is unshakable and we, the poor countries should redouble their efforts to strengthen and diversify our cooperation in all domains so as to crush the fetter of under-development and build a strong and dynamic economy."

"we firmly and totally support the just cause of the peoples against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, with an aim to recover and consolidate national independence and state sovereignty and do away with racial discrimination," the minister added. he pointed out that chad and china share the same destiny and struggle and the people of the two countries are inseparable in weal and woe.

in his toast, minister fang yi said: "the chad government delegation led by his excellency minister djonouma is concluding its friendly visit to our country. we would like to ask you to convey the friendly regards of the chinese government and people to the government and people of chad."

he said that the distinguished guests from chad, during their visit in china, had visited a people's commune and factories and had a wide contact with the chinese people, thus acquainting themselves with the development of our country. this has further strengthened the fraternal friendship between the people of the two countries, he added.

he hoped that the people of chad, under the leadership of president tombalbaye, would achieve greater successes and the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries would develop steadily.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

## Cyprus Minister of Commerce and Industry Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1973)

michael kolokassides, minister of commerce and industry of the republic of cyprus, and his wife and his assistant wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this morning via kwangchow.

they were seen off at the airport by minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and his wife yang yang and a departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade hsi yeh-sheng.

while in peking, the distinguished guests from cyprus visited the peking no. 3 cotton textile mill, the hunghsing people's commune on the outskirts of peking, and an art and handicraft exhibition. they also toured the great wall, a ming tomb and the palace museum.

CHINA AND EGYPT

## Egyptian Vice President Arrives in Peking to Rousing Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1973)

hussein el shafei, vice-president of the arab republic of egypt, and the egyptian goodwill delegation he is leading, arrived in peking from pyongyang by special plane at noon today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

arriving on the same plane were vice-president hussein el shafei's wife and daughter.

the distinguished egyptian guests were warmly greeted at the airport by teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the chinese state council; hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife huang chieh; chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao; hsiao chiang-huang, vice-minister of national defence, as well as several thousand people.

when vice-president el shafei alighted from the plane, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping warmly shook hands

with him and said: "warmly welcome you to visit our country." the egyptian vice-president expressed thanks for the "warm, fraternal welcome accorded us".

a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of egypt and china. the band played the national anthems of egypt and china. accompanied by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and n.p.c. vice-chairman hsu hsiang-chien, vice-president hussein el shafei reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the chinese people's liberation army. the welcoming crowds held streamers inscribed with the slogans -- "long live the friendship between the people of china and egypt exclamation" "firmly support the people of egypt, palestine and the other arab countries in their struggle against israeli zionism exclamation" "long live the great unity of the afro-asian people exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" young welcomers danced in jubilation to lively music to express friendly sentiments of the chinese people for the egyptian people. vice-president el shafei and other egyptian guests walked round and waved to the welcomers in acknowledgement.

also present at the airport was sarin chhak, foreign minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

welcoming the distinguished guests at the airport were leading members of governmental departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign ccuntries, including peng shao-hui, feng yung-shun, chai shu-fan, li ke, mu ching, ku wen-hua, wan li, chang jui-ai and yang chi, as well as a leading member of the islamic association of china chang chieh.

diplomatic officials of the egyptian embassy in peking, diplomatic envoys of the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of sri lanka and arab, african and other asian countries to china were also present.

List of Members of Egyptian Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1973)

following is the list of the members of the egyptian goodwill delegation led by hussein el shafei, vice-president of the arab republic of egypt:

lt. general ahmed kamel el badry, minister of military production;

salah el-abd, egyptian ambassador to china;

major general gamal el din sidky, assistant minister of war;

salah el din osman, chief of the cabinet of the vice-president;

ambassador mohamed atef el nawawy, director of the department of china and east asia of the ministry of foreign affairs;

dr. moustafa bahgat, physician;

anwar rifaat, secretary of the vice-president;

tawfic abdon ismail, director general of the presidency of the republic;

ahmed atia el masry, deputy director of the department of china and east asia of the ministry of foreign affairs;

mohamed ahmed el sawy, chamberlain at the presidency;

lt. col. mazen nadim, aide of the presidency;

haney sharaf el din, second secretary of the department of china and east asia of the ministry of foreign affairs;

abdel alim el mahdy, press counsellor of the vice-president.

**Premier Chou En-lai and Egyptian Vice President Shafei Meet and Hold Talks**

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1973)**

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation at the guest house with hussein el shafei, vice-president of the arab republic of egypt, his wife, his daughter and the egyptian goodwill delegation he is leading.

after the meeting, premier chou en-lai and vice-president shafei held talks.

taking part in the talks on the egyptian side were lt. general ahmed kamel el bayiry, minister of military production; salah el-abd, egyptian ambassador to china; major general gamal el din sidky, assistant minister of war; salah el din osman, chief of the cabinet of the vice-president; ambassador mohamed atef el nawawy, director of the department of china and east asia of the ministry of foreign affairs; tawfic abdon ismail, director general of the presidency of the republic; ahmed atia el masry, deputy director of the department of china and east asia of the foreign affairs; haney sharaf el din, second secretary of the department of china and east asia of the ministry of foreign affairs, and ibrahim mohamed omar, commercial counsellor of the egyptian embassy in peking.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were ho ying, vice-foreign minister; feng yung-shun, deputy director of the general logistics department of the chinese people's liberation army; tsao ke-chiang, director, and chou chueh, deputy director, of the department of west asian and north african affairs of the foreign ministry; kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry; chao chun-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, as well as li sung-ling, wang shih-chieh, li liu-ken, huang kuo-chuan and li chih-chieh.

the talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

**Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet in Honor of Egyptian Goodwill Delegation Led by Vice President Shafei**

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1973)

chinese premier chou en-lai gave a grand banquet here this evening in the great hall of the people to warmly welcome all members of the egyptian goodwill delegation led by vice-president hussein el shafei of the arab republic of egypt.

madame shafei and her daughter attended the banquet. present were also egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd and embassy officials.

attending the banquet were samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, madame penn nouth, and r.g.n.u.c. foreign minister sarin chhak.

on hand were vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman hsu hsiang-chien of the standing committee of the national people's congress and his wife huang chieh, foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao, vice-minister hsiao ching-kuang of national defence.

the national flags of egypt and china were hung at the banquet hall.

premier chou en-lai and vice-president shafei spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, premier chou en-lai reiterated: "the chinese government and people firmly support the egyptian, palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggles for the recovery of lost territories and palestinian national rights. we sternly condemn israeli zionism for its barbarous crime of persisting in aggression. we firmly oppose the expansionist policy and hegemonism pursued by the superpowers in this region."

when dwelling on the current world situation, premier chou en-lai said: "at present, the world is undergoing changes amidst turbulence. the situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to imperialism, hegemonism and reaction." "the recent fourth conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries in algeria demonstrated the solidarity and militancy of the third world and showed that the struggle waged by the governments and people of countries in asia, africa and latin-america against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism to win and safeguard their national independence and defend their state sovereignty is developing in depth," he added.

premier chou en-lai said, the struggle waged by arab countries against aggression is a just struggle and a just struggle is bound to triumph.

in his speech, vice-president shafei reiterated: "we, animated by our common interests and our firm trust in you, cherish your friendship, are earnestly endeavouring to strengthen our relations and are looking forward to even broader prospects in our fruitful cooperation with you in many fields."

he pointed out that the third world countries must unite their forces to cope with the common danger to their destinies and reasonable aspirations, so that they can have a better future.

he said: "your country has won deep respect because she has consistently stood on the side of the world cause of justice and adhered to the principle of opposing evil imperialism, colonialism and racism."

after touching on the current situation in the struggle of egypt and the arab region, vice-president shafei pointed out: "certain people are calling on us to make peace. in fact they want us to surrender. we will only accept peace based on justice and recognition of the legitimate rights of the palestinian people. we shall liberate our territories by every means and through actions in all fields."

he said: "we shall rely on our own efforts and the support of those who earnestly and nobly uphold justice to wear out the existence of israel."

their speeches were punctuated by round upon round of warm applause. after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of egypt and china.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. hosts and guests chatted cordially, proposing many toasts to the development of the friendship between the people of china and egypt and the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries, to the victory of the egyptian, palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against aggression and to the victory of the people of asia, africa, latin america and the rest of the world in their united struggle against imperialism.

the band performed "egypt -- our mother" "go to fight" and other egyptian songs and china's "flowers of friendship are in full bloom".

attending the banquet were leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries peng shao-hui, feng yung-shun, chai shu-fan, li ke, wang hai-jung, mu ching,

wang yi, ku wen-hua, wu chung-chao, ti fu-tsai, ho wen-chin, wan li, chang jui-ai, li kang, lu kuei, yang chi and leading member of the islamic association of china hadji mohammed aly chang chieh.

on hand were also heads of diplomatic missions of various countries to china.

**Premier Chou En-lai's Speech**

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1973)**

following is the full text of the speech by premier chou en-lai at the banquet here this evening in honour of hussein el shafei, vice-president of the arab republic of egypt:

your excellency respected vice-president hussein el shafei and madame shafei,
respected prime minister penn nouth and madame penn nouth,
distinguished guests from egypt,
friends and comrades,

we are very glad that his excellency hussein el shafei, vice-president of egypt, has come to our country at the head of the egyptian goodwill delegation for a visit at our invitation, bringing the profound sentiments of friendship on the part of the egyptian people for the chinese people. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i extend our warm welcome to his excellency the vice-president, madame shafei and all the other distinguished guests from egypt.

egypt is a country with a long history and a tradition of fighting against imperialism. the egyptian people have made important contributions to human civilization and the movement for national liberation in asia and africa. we have always cherished sincere feelings and high esteem for the great egyptian people and the great arab people as a whole. the 1952 revolution to overthrow king farouk and the heroic struggle of 1956 for the recovery of the suez canal led by president gamal abdel nasser opened a new brilliant chapter in egyptian history. in the past few years the arab republic of egypt has, under the leadership of president anwar el sadat, persisted in waging an unremitting struggle in defence of national independence and state sovereignty against israeli aggression as well as foreign interference and subversion. in international affairs, the egyptian government and people have firmly opposed u.s. imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and hegemonism and supported the peoples of indochina and other peoples of asia, africa and latin-

america in their struggles for national liberation, thus winning the praise of the people throughout the world. the chinese government and people sincerely wish the egyptian government and people continuous new victories in the course of their struggle.

at present, the world is undergoing changes amidst turbulence. the situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to imperialism, hegemonism and reaction. with its unity growing stronger and its ranks expanding steadily, the third world is playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. the recent fourth conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries in algeria demonstrated the solidarity and militancy of the third world and showed that the struggle waged by the governments and people of countries in asia, africa and latin-america against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism to win and safeguard their national independence and defend their state sovereignty is developing in depth. the superpowers are contending for world hegemony, which aggravates tensions and threatens the independence and security of other countries, thus depriving the world of tranquility. but their acts of aggression, expansion, interference in other countries' internal affairs, subversion and even dismemberment of sovereign countries will only stimulate the people of the world to wake up and get united and land the superpowers themselves in a position of being besieged by the people of the world. it can be said with certainty that, however desperately they may struggle and make trouble, the superpowers can in no way stem the surging forward of the historical trend of countries wanting independence, nations wanting liberation, and the people wanting revolution.

friends and comrades,

more than six years have passed since the war of aggression launched by israeli zionism against arab countries in 1967. with the support and connivance of the superpowers, israel still occupies today large tracts of arab territory, tramples underfoot the national rights of the palestinian people and constantly makes new war provocations against arab countries. recently, israel sent a large number of airplanes to wantonly encroach on syrian air space and sovereignty, showing a rabid reactionary arrogance. contending and colluding with each other for their respective selfish interests, the superpowers persist in maintaining the state of "no war, no peace" in the middle east to the great detriment of the egyptian, palestinian and other arab peoples. it is only natural that their actions behind the backs of arab countries and at the expense of the interests of the arab peoples should arouse ever stronger dissatisfaction and opposition among the egyptian, palestinian and other arab peoples. the chinese government and people firmly support the egyptian, palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggles for the recovery

of lost territories and palestinian national rights. we sternly condemn israeli zionism for its barbarous crime of persisting in aggression. we firmly oppose the expansionist policy and hegemonism pursued by the superpowers in this region.

the arab people are a heroic people. the arab countries' struggle against aggression is a just one and enjoys abundant support. the arab countries, with their extensive territory, numerous population and rich natural resources, have enormous potentialities for overcoming the enemy and winning the victory. the war of aggression launched by israeli zionism has educated the people, so that the palestinian and other arab peoples are daily awakening. history has proved, and will continue to prove, that an awakened people are not to be deceived or intimidated, and that a just struggle against aggression is bound to triumph. we are convinced that the heroic egyptian, palestinian and other arab peoples, relying on their own strength, reinforcing their own national unity and mutual solidarity, persevering in a protracted struggle and supported by the peoples of asia, africa, latin-america and the whole world, will certainly surmount the temporary difficulties in their road of advance and win the final victory of their struggle against aggression.

friends and comrades,

the chinese and egyptian peoples have forged a profound friendship in their long struggle against imperialism and colonialism. since the bandung conference, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have steadily developed on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence through the joint efforts of both sides. his excellency vice-president shafei's current visit to china will certainly further the fraternal friendship between the chinese and egyptian peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and make a new contribution to the struggle of the third world against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

we sincerely wish success to the visit of our distinguished guests.

now i propose a toast

to the enhancement of friendship between the chinese and egyptian peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries,

to victory in the struggle of the egyptian, palestinian and other arab peoples against aggression,

to the victory of the people of asia, africa, latin-america and the whole world in their cause of unity against imperialism,

to the health of his excellency president anwar el sadat,

to the health of his excellency vice-president hussein el shafei and madame shafei,

to the health of samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from egypt,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

**Vice President Hussein El Shafei's Speech**

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1973)**

following is the full text of the speech made by hussein el shafei, vice-president of the arab republic of egypt, at the banquet here this evening given in his honour by premier chou en-lai:

respected mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

dear friends,

first of all, i have the pleasure to convey to the great chinese people and their wise political leaders the sincerest greetings and heartiest wishes of the people of the arab republic of egypt and my brother and friend president mohammed anwar el sadat and to express the loftiest sentiments of my people for the friendly people of your country.

it gives me pleasure to express, in my own name and on behalf of the members of the delegation accompanying me, our most profound thanks for kindly inviting us to visit your glorious country and for the hospitality and sentiments of friendship the chinese government and people have accorded us. it has long been my wish to encounter one of the oldest civilizations on earth. i have come amidst you from egypt, on the banks of the nile, which also has a most ancient civilization. the great wall of china and the immortal pyramids of egypt testify to our two countries' contributions to the wonders of the world,

thus showing the ancient origins of our two peoples and the high level they had attained in advanced science, refined arts and staunch will. i very much hope that my stay with you could be a bit longer. but in spite of the briefness of my visit, i am confident that the talks i will have in your capital will prove successful and beneficial.

your excellency, premier of the state council,

although the social systems of our two countries are different, the friendship between our two countries is a true and militant one. this friendship has had a long history, and it has withstood the test of the distress and difficulties experienced by our two countries. our two countries have waged protracted bitter struggles to shake off forces of occupation and foreign plunder and eliminate their allies in our countries -- the reactionary elements, the feudal forces and all the evil forces which sucked the blood of the people and threw the people into the abyss of disaster and humiliation.

although cairo anticipated retaliation from u.s. imperialism, she, remaining true to her july 23rd revolution, boldly recognized your revolutionary government. thus she became the first among the arab and african countries to establish political relations with peking. since then, the relations between our two countries have become more diversified and have continuously developed and flourished on the solid basis of understanding and mutual respect and within the scope of the principles of peaceful coexistence. in this regard, i am glad to reiterate to you that we, animated by our common interests and our firm trust in you, cherish your friendship, are earnestly endeavouring to strengthen our relations and are looking forward to even broader prospects in our fruitful cooperation with you in many fields.

cairo has long followed with deep interest and admiration your consistent efforts which have enabled you to score miraculous and outstanding achievements in all fields under difficult conditions and by relying on your own strength. we hail your brilliant victories, by which you have ended an old era, eradicated all its manifestations and built on its ruins a real human society based on the dignity of man, the universality of social justice and equality, in which the people, overcoming selfishness, are striving to perform their sacred duties for the honour of the motherland and to strengthen international fraternity. in this connection, it gives me pleasure to convey to the chinese communist party headed by your great leader and revolutionary teacher chairman mao tsetung the sincere and warm congratulations of the egyptian people and their representative -- the political organization known as the arab socialist union. under the banner of chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people are advancing from victory to greater victory in their struggle, turning china into a mighty force which must be taken into account in international struggles and which occupies an

important place in the united nations. china has also an outstanding position for the third world of newly independent and developing countries, which have followed the recent continuous development of the international situation with great worry and uneasiness. as an inevitable result of the complicated interplay of dominant international interests, this development has carried the situation to a new stage. this state of affairs has greatly heightened the consciousness of the third world countries, sharpening their vigilance in safeguarding their political independence and the soundness of their internal institutions and protecting their patriotic line from the influence of foreign forces at a time when selfish interest and the profit motive prevail over principles and morality. they have become aware of the need of uniting their forces to cope with the common danger to their destinies and reasonable aspirations, so that they can have a better future.

friends,

your country has won deep respect because she has consistently stood on the side of the world cause of justice and adhered to the principle of opposing evil imperialism, colonialism and racism. moreover, your country has become a source of spiritual strength for all freedom-loving people throughout the world because she has rendered material and moral support to the democratic-national liberation movements. mankind will remember in particular your support and assistance to the heroic struggle of the vietnamese people, who have set a glorious example in the struggle against imperialism and won victory in their glorious fight to terminate u.s. military aggression against their country. we have also noted another important aspect -- your support to the heroic cambodian people in their struggle, under the legal leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, for their freedom against the same enemy, which is also a support to the people of the world. if we wish to thank you for your support to the african liberation movements, the whole arab world wishes to express its deep gratitude for your principled support to the palestinian people's struggle and your disinterested assistance to the units of palestinian resistance.

dear friends,

owing to her important geographical location and her important role in arabia and africa, egypt has long faced constant schemes of invasion. the egyptian people have firmly fought back and frustrated them one after another. led by the vanguards of the july 23 revolution, the egyptian people carried out the greatest economic and social reforms in the history of the arab nation, thus spreading the light of progress to the arab world, to africa and even to many parts of asia and latin america. cairo has shouldered its revolutionary responsibility to support, and give material and moral assistance to, the national liberation movement, and, uniting with the anti-imperialist and anti-

colonialist movement, has dealt severe blows at the interests of imperialism and international reaction. that is why the latter has hastily taken drastic counter-measures against egypt, exercising political and economic pressures, waging psychological warfare and even resorting to repeated intrigues and armed aggression designed to extinguish the revolution, eliminate its impact in the arab world and africa, confine it within national boundaries and prevent it from exceeding them. the enemies of cairo also concentrate their attack on the egyptian experience, seeking to split her internal ranks and deprive her of her world-known significant influence, which started to grow after the revolution of july 23, 1952 and which caused colonialism to lose one position after another in the face of the high tide of this revolution. subsequently, there occurred the conspiracy of 1967, and those who profited from it unanimously agreed to deny the existence in this region of an independent, dynamic and militant force of liberation. this conspiracy aims at paralysing us and compelling us to live in accordance with the ultimate arrangements they had made, so as first of all to spread confusion, demoralize, obliterate history and negate the living reality and logic prior to the occupation of our territories. but egypt rejects all this and is looking for her own way in all respects. we absolutely will not seek a peace that is superficial and sham. certain people are calling on us to make peace. in fact they want us to surrender. we will only accept peace based on justice and recognition of the legitimate rights of the palestinian people. we shall liberate our territories by every means and through actions in all fields. it was historically characteristic of egypt that whenever she was attacked, her enemy thought she was done for, but she was recovering her true self, drawing lessons both from her own mistakes and from her enemies. egypt relies on the true source of her own strength and advances in the correct direction. she rights her own course and stands firm on her own territory, which constitutes a staunch base with solid foundation protecting her from the tempests. from all this experience issues a new pattern in keeping with the importance of egypt and her resources and with the great arab world. with her example and model, egypt influences the arab world. thus, she has become a centre for rallying liberation forces. that is why colonialism is dealing mortal blows at egypt, which is situated at the heart of the arab nation.

we shall rely on our own efforts and the support of those who earnestly and nobly uphold justice to wear out the existence of israel. i am on visit in your great country and i know that you respect noble and sincere words as well as true revolutionary determination and genuine good faith.

dear friends,

allow me to salute egypt-china friendship, and salute the great chinese people. i wish the chinese people

further successes and victory in their struggle for the recovery of taiwan -- an inalienable part of china's territory -- which is entirely the right of the chinese people. now, i propose a toast

to the health of the great chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of premier chou en-lai,

to the health of samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth,

to the health of the respected chinese friends, and

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present this evening exclamation

## Chinese Agricultural Study Group Leaves Peking for Egypt

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1973)

a 7-member chinese agricultural study group with ma ling as leader and atawula as deputy leader left here by air today on a study tour of the arab republic of egypt.

it was seen off at the airport by li yung-kai, leading member of a department of the ministry of agriculture and forestry.

CHINA AND FRANCE

## Editing Committee of "L'humanite Rouge" Greets Most Cordially Convocation of 10th National Congress of CPC

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1973)

the editing committee of the french paper "l'humanite rouge" sent on september 13 a message of greetings to chairman mao tsetung, the central committee of the communist party of china and the communist party of china, extending its most cordial and warmest congratulations on the convocation of the 10th national congress of the c.p.c. the message reads in full as follows:

to chairman mao tsetung,

to the central committee of the communist party of china,

to the communist party of china.

dear comrades:

it is with great joy that the editing committee of "l'humanite rouge" learnt the holding of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china. we offer to you our most sincere and warmest congratulations for the new and great victory of your glorious party and our revolutionary wishes to you to win even greater success in the application of the decisions of the congress.

in denouncing the criminal plots of the traitors and renegades of the lin piao clique, the tenth national congress of the c.p.c. marked a new victorious stage in the long and heroic struggle for the development of socialist revolution and socialist construction in china. it is a new victory of marxism-leninism over revisionism and counter-revolution under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the great marxist-leninist, chairman mao tsetung.

the national congress has made a precious contribution to the marxist-leninists of the whole world, who will benefit by its teachings, and further intensify their strength in their struggle against capitalism, u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism.

if u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism ever dare attempt to commit aggression against the glorious people's republic of china, the people of france, and all people of the world, will stand by the side of china and defeat the criminal schemes of these imperialists.

dear comrades, your tenth national congress is an enormous encouragement to all the marxist-leninists, the revolutionaries, the peoples fighting against imperialism,

revisionism and the reaction, at the same time it reminds them to heighten their revolutionary spirit and vigilance.

we shall refute the lies and calumnies which the bourgeois and revisionist press has spread, we will help our people to understand the great success the congress represents for the heroic communist party of china, for the glorious people's republic of china, for the marxist-leninist parties and groups of the world and the peoples of the whole world.

long live the tenth national congress of the communist party of china exclamation

long live its great marxist-leninist leader, chairman mao tsetung exclamation

long live marxism-leninism exclamation

the editing committee of
"l'humanite rouge"

CHINA AND ICELAND

**First Ambassador of Iceland to China Arrives in Peking**

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1973)

sigurdur bjarnason, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of iceland to the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND IRAN

**NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets and Fetes Editor of "Ettela'at" of Iran**

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this evening met and feted abbas massoudi, editor of the "ettela'at" of iran, and haj. mohammadi mahmood, photographer of the "ettela'at", who has accompanied the editor on his china tour. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

iranian ambassador to china abbas aram was present at the meeting and dinner.

also present on the occasions were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including wang yi, chang cheng-teh, yen hung-liang, lin ai-li and tai feng.

## Iranian Prince, Prime Minister Visit Chinese Pavilion

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 19, 1973)

prince mahmud reza pahlavi, brother of shahanshah of iran, and iranian prime minister amir abbas hoveyda have visited the chinese pavilion of the tehran international trade fair.

prince mahmud reza pahlavi visited every part of the pavilion on september 17 in the company of sun yu-tzun, head of the chinese exhibition delegation and pi yi-ming, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy here. prince mahmud reza pahlavi said, "the chinese pavilion is very successful." he said, "his imperial majesty has always shown concern for the chinese pavilion. he often asked people concerned about the display of the chinese pavilion. he was very glad when he knew that the chinese pavilion has obtained good results."

on september 19, prime minister hoveyda visited the chinese pavilion accompanied by iranian minister of economy houshang ansari and chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen. prime minister hoveyda constantly stopped before the exhibits he was interested in. he said to chinese ambassador chen hsin-jen, "the chinese pavilion is very good. many visitors have come to see the chinese exhibits. i hope a bigger chinese pavilion will be held here next year."

### Premier Chou En-lai Meets Abbas Massoudi of Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1973)

premier chou en-lai this evening met and had a friendly conversation with abbas massoudi, deputy president of the senate and editor of the "ettela'at" of iran.

iranian ambassador to china abbas aram was present at the meeting.

also present were leading members of the "people's daily" and departments concerned wang yi, chu chuan-hsien, yen hung-liang, tai feng and hua li-ming.

## CHINA AND JAPAN

### Japanese Trade Unions Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1973)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of young activists of the general council of trade unions of japan and the independent trade unions federation of japan.

leader of the delegation is masaru fukuda, deputy leader giichi ando and secretary-general yoshihiro tozaki.

present at the banquet were tsao hsien-po, vice-chairman of the peking trade union council, and leading members of departments concerned han hsi-ya, chu liang and liu chih as well as representatives of peking young workers.

the banquet was filled with a friendly atmosphere. chang hsiang-shan and masaru fukuda toasted the constant strengthening of the friendship and unity of the workers of china and japan.

the delegation arrived here from kwangchow yesterday.

## Chinese Forestry Study Group Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1973)

an 11-member chinese forestry study group left here for japan by air today at the invitation of the japanese ministry of agriculture and forestry. leader of the group is chang shih-chun, director of the general bureau of forestry of heilungkiang province and deputy leader is yang yen-sen, director of the forestry bureau of the ministry of agriculture and forestry.

the group was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments under the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry, including wang pin, li yung-kai, chao chiu-chih and liu kun.

yoshitoshi munakata, counsellor of the japanese embassy in peking, was also present.

## Japanese "Mie Young People's Floating University" Leaves Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Sept. 21, 1973)

hundreds of young people in tientsin gathered at the tientsin new harbour to give a warm send-off to the japanese "mie young people's floating university" which had just concluded its friendly visit to china.

the more than 240 japanese friends of the "university" organized by former diet member hideji kawasaki had visited shanghai, peking and tientsin since their arrival on september 14 by the liner, "brazil maru". they were warmly welcomed by chinese youth and other people. their wide contacts with chinese workers, commune members, students, medical workers and people of other walks of life helped further enhance the profound friendship between the youth and other people of china and japan.

reluctant to leave, many japanese friends, grasped the hands of the well-wishers, tears in eyes. they hugged each other most warmly. they promised to meet again in japan or in china and encouraged each other to work hard to promote the china-japan friendship.

when the "brazil maru" started to leave, the japanese friends with chinese national flags or caps in hand shouted in chinese: "good-bye, good-bye exclamation"

seeing the japanese friends off were li jung-kuei, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee.

ten thousand tientsin young people and their japanese friends this afternoon had a gala get-together at the tientsin no. 2 workers' palace which was bedecked with flowers and bunting as though on a festival. the welcoming crowd on the square in front of the palace was astir when the japanese friends came. a brass band made up of several hundred children blew their trumpets and beat their drums while a multitude of dancers waved big red paper flowers forming a sea of gaiety and jubilation. the animated japanese friends strolled through the flower and colour streamer-bedecked long corridor, waving to the welcoming crowd. in groups, the japanese friends joined the local young people in a variety of activities. in the open theatre, children performed songs and dances in praise of the friendship between the people of china and japan. five-year-old chiu yi and 8-year-old yen ling performed japan's "sakura, sakura" and "spring has come" with piano and chello respectively. in gay national costume, japanese friends danced and sang many japanese songs. the japanese friends also participated in football, basketball, volleyball and chess games. at the end of the get-together, the japanese friends, still unable to control their excitement, danced again on the square and asked their chinese friends to join them. the small dancing crowd swell into a big crowd of several hundred people. then they embraced each other, exchanged souvenirs, and parted with each other with reluctance. the get-together was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the friendship between the youth and other people of china and japan.

the japanese friends spent this morning visiting factories, schools and hospitals. they were warmly welcomed by the people wherever they went. the guests presented to the hospital attached to the tientsin medical college a big piece of red silk with the signatures of honorary group leader hideji kawasaki and friends of the "mie young people's floating university". in return, the hospital presented books and pictures on acupuncture and acupuncture needles to the japanese friends.

in the evening the "university" gave a farewell banquet.

counsellor of the "university" saburoemon yamaguchi spoke at the banquet which was filled with the atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and japan. he expressed his thanks to the chinese people for their warm welcome and cordial hospitality. the visit of the "university" has further strengthened the mutual understanding and friendship between the people and youth of japan and china, he stated. he said: "we will bring back the profound feelings of the chinese people to the japanese people and make contributions to the friendship between japan and china that will last from generation to generation."
hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman of the tientsin municipal

revolutionary committee, said at the banquet: the friends of the "mie young people's floating university" have brought us the profound friendship of the japanese people for the chinese people and their visit is a great success. it has deepened the profound friendship between the people of china and japan. he asked the japanese friends to convey the cordial regards of the tientsin people to the japanese people and youth and their sincere desire to develop the friendship between the people of the two countries. the chinese and japanese friends chatted most cordially at the banquet and sang many japanese and chinese songs and danced national dances. youthful laughter burst forth here and there. many toasts were drunk to the ever-lasting friendship between the people and youth of china and japan.

## CHINA AND KOREA

### Sino-Korean Border Railway Transportation Meeting Concludes

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1973)**

a meeting on sino-korean border railway transportation was held in northeast china's kirin city from august 27 to september 10. a protocol on the meeting was signed by the railway delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by li dok su, deputy director of the chongjin municipal railway bureau under the korean ministry of railway, and the chinese railway delegation led by yu wei-tung, deputy director of the kirin railway bureau under the chinese ministry of communications.

the korean railway delegation arrived in tantung on august 25 and left for home today. while in china, the korean comrades visited kirin, changchun, luta, anshan and shenyang.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

## Chinese Badminton Delegation Arrives in Kuala Lumpur

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1973)

the chinese badminton delegation headed by sun lan arrived in kuala lumpur by air on the afternoon of september 18 for a friendly visit to malaysia at the invitation of the badminton association of malaysia, according to a kuala lumpur report.

present at the airport to welcome the chinese delegation were ahmad sabki, deputy secretary-general of the ministry of culture, youth and sports of malaysia, gan chin huat, vice-chairman of the badminton association of malaysia, and other leading people in the malaysian sports circles.

CHINA AND MALTA

## China, Malta Sign Protocol on Development Projects and Technical Assistance

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1973)

a protocol between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of malta on the development projects and technical assistance to be provided by china to malta was signed in valletta, capital of malta, yesterday, according to a report from that city.

the document was signed by han tsung-cheng, head of the chinese government economic delegation and vice-minister of the ministry for economic relations with foreign countries, and paul xuereb, minister of agriculture, industry, trade and tourism of malta, on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony were r. stivala, secretary of the ministry of agriculture, industry, trade and tourism, d. crewona, chairman of malta electricity board and other maltese officials.

chinese ambassador to malta liu pu and members of the chinese government economic delegation were also present.

ambassador liu pu gave a farewell luncheon yesterday for the chinese delegation. it was attended by minister paul xuereb, minister of development dr. a. hyzler,

secretary of the ministry of commonwealth and foreign affairs m. abela, secretary r. stivala, chairman d. cremona and other senior maltese officials.

## Chinese Government Economic Delegation Leaves Malta for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1973)

the chinese government economic delegation led by han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, left valleta this morning for home, according to a report from the capital of malta.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were director of the central bank of malta and chairman of the malta electricity board daniel cremona, and protocol secretary of ministry of commonwealth and foreign affairs c. cachia.

the chinese ambassador to malta liu pu was also present.

## Chinese Government Economic Delegation Back in Peking from Malta

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1973)

the chinese government economic delegation led by han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, returned to peking by air today after paying a friendly visit to malta.

it was greeted at the airport by leading members of departments concerned, including tsao yen-hsing, yang jung-chieh, peng chin-po and hsing yi-hsing.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

## Premier Chou En-lai Meets First New Zealand Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1973)

premier chou en-lai this evening met and had a friendly conversation with william bryce harland, first new zealand ambassador to china.

present were wu fan-wu, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry, as well as tang wen-sheng.

CHINA AND NORWAY

## Workers' Communist Party of Norway (M-L) Greets 10th National Congress of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1973)

the workers' communist party of norway (marxist-leninist) sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on september 10, congratulating the c.p.c. on the successful conclusion of its tenth national congress.

the message says, "we have learnt with pleasure that the tenth congress of the communist party of china has just been convened with good results. with great interest we have studied the documents adopted by the congress."

"since its ninth congress, the communist party of china has won victory over the lin piao counter-revolutionary clique. this means that the imperialists' and social-imperialists' hope for the seizure of power in china by the bourgeoisie and for the change of colour of the people's republic has once again been frustrated."

it says, "both externally and internally, the communist party and the people's republic of china has become ever stronger than before. this can be seen also in our own country. never has interest for, and friendship with, china in norway become so widespread as it is today."

"in the years since the c.p.c. ninth congress," it goes on, "the working class of norway and the norwegian working people have also scored great victories in their struggle against monopoly capitalism, for national sovereignty and against imperialism."

it adds, "the workers and the oppressed peoples the world over support each other in their struggles. the communists of the world support each other in their struggles. it is, therefore, important that 'all true marxist-leninist parties and organisations unite and carry the struggle against revisionism through to the end."

it concludes, "we will fight together against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction and support each other until all exploitation and class oppression are eliminated once and for all."

## CHINA AND SPAIN

### Premier Chou En-lai Meets First Spanish Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1973)

premier chou en-lai this evening met and had a friendly talk with angel sanz briz, first spanish ambassador to china.

present were hsu wei-chin, deputy director of the department of west european affairs, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry, and huang shih-kang.

### First Chinese Ambassador to Spain Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1973)

chen chao-yuan, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to spain, left here by air this morning for his post.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

**Chinese Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu Congratulates King of Sweden on Accession to Throne**

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1973)

acting chairman of the people's republic of china tung pi-wu cabled the king of sweden carl xvi gustaf today, congratulating his accession to the throne. the message reads:

his majesty carl xvi gustaf, king of sweden,
stockholm

i wish to extend my congratulations to you on the occasion of your accession to the throne. may the friendly relations between china and sweden further develop.

tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

september 21, 1973

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

**Chinese Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Meets Swiss Guest**

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1973)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with probst, ambassadorial delegate of commercial agreement of the ministry of public economy of switzerland, who is paying a friendly visit in china.

sun so-chang, deputy departmental director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, was present at the meeting.

also present were jean cuendet, charge d'affaires ad interim, and marcel disler, economic secretary, of the swiss embassy in peking.

tsao lu, chinese vice-minister of light industry, ma yi, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, and li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, met with the swiss guest on separate occasions on september 18 and 19.

swiss charge d'affaires ad interim cuendet and his wife gave a dinner here this evening for probst's china visit.

attending were chinese minister pai hsiang-kuo and vice-minister chou hua-min of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including li yung-ting and sun so-chang.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

### Tanzanian Vice Foreign Minister Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1973)

isaac abraham sepetu, vice-minister of foreign affairs of tanzania, and his party left here for home by air today.

isaac abraham sepetu arrived in peking on september 14 on his way home after visiting the democratic people's republic of korea.

while in china, the tanzanian guests visited rural people's communes, factories, a harbour, reservoirs, scenic spots and places of historical interest in peking and tientsin.

chung hsi-tung, chinese vice-foreign minister, and li jung-kuei, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, gave banquets in honour of the tanzanian guests.

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying met with isaac abraham sepetu.

CHINA AND TURKEY

### Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Leaves Turkey for Home

(NCNA-English Ankara, Sept. 20, 1973)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe of china left here for home this morning.

seeing the troupe off at ankara airport were egemen bostanci, a leading member of the turkish sport journalist association, as well as liu chun, chinese ambassador to turkey, and other chinese diplomatic officials.

during its 4-week stay in turkey, the shanghai troupe gave nineteen performances. four extra ones were added at the request of the audiences which totalled more than 72,000.

on the evening of september 14, the shanghai troupe gave its last performance in the turkish capital. exceptionally moving scene came at the end of the show. as the smiling chinese acrobats waved flowers on the stage to bid farewell to the audience, the spacious hall echoed with prolonged, thunderous applause. baskets of flowers were presented to them by turkish friends.

then, a ceremony took place to congratulate the chinese people's messengers of friendship on their successful performances in turkey. twenty artists from the national song and dance ensemble of ankara gave turkish folk dances. they received warm applause from the chinese performers and the audience. the artists of both countries exchanged bouquets and souvenirs, and posed for a photograph on the stage. the turkish radio-television station televised the whole performance and the ceremony.

on the evening of september 15, the turkish sport journalist association gave a farewell banquet to the shanghai troupe. othan baykara, vice-president of the association, and yuan tung-lin, leader of the shanghai troupe, spoke at the banquet. both of them congratulated the increasing development of friendship between the chinese and turkish peoples.

## Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe of China Back in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 20, 1973)

the 70-member shanghai acrobatic troupe of china with yuan tung-lin as leader and li kuo-liang as deputy leader returned here by special plane from ankara this evening.

it was warmly welcomed at the airport by wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, liu hsi-lin, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, leading members of the municipal departments concerned and representatives of literary and art circles.

in half a year the troupe had visited albania, romania, france, italy, san marino, malta, britain, the federal republic of germany and turkey. in the 23 cities it had toured, the troupe gave more than 110 acrobatic shows, inviting a total of 300,000 spectators. the acrobatic troupe was warmly welcomed wherever it went.

the acrobats said: "through our performance tour, we have seen for ourselves the excellent situation of the world and received a profound education." troupe leader yuan tung-lin said: "we've brought back home the profound friendly sentiments of the people of various countries. during our performance tour, we conveyed the friendly feelings of the chinese people and literary and art workers to the people of the countries we visited. the tour provided us with a good opportunity to learn from the people of various countries." he expressed thanks for the warm welcome and hospitality given to them by the people of the countries the troupe had visited.

## CHINA AND UN

### Huang Hua Expounds China's Principled Stand on Item Concerning Question of Korea in UN Agenda

**(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 20, 1973)**

the general committee of the 28th session of the u.n. general assembly held meetings today to discuss the question of the provisional agenda and allocation of agenda items for this session. huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation, set forth china's principled stand on the merging of the two items concerning the korean question into a single one.

item 40 on the provisional agenda was the so-called "report of the united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea", and item 41 was "creation of favourable conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of korea" which was submitted by algeria and some other member states and joined by more co-sponsors recently. now the sponsors of the item has increased from 21 states to 30 states.

during the discussion of the two items at the general committee meetings, u.n. general assembly president leopoldo benites who presided over the general committee meetings proposed today that the two items be merged into a single item under the heading of "question of korea" with the two original items as two sub-headings. the general committee accepted the proposal.

clarifying the principled stand of the chinese delegation on the issue, huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation, pointed out at the meeting: "the chinese delegation has always held that the formation of the so-called 'united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea' and all its past activities are

illegal. . the combination of items 40 and 41 of the provisional agenda of the current session of the general assembly into one item does not in the least change the above position of the chinese delegation." "the chinese delegation will further elaborate our position on the various aspects of the question when the general assembly enters into substantive discussion on the korean question", he said.

the 99 items including those concerning decolonization, disarmament and middle-east questions were approved for formal adoption by the general assembly plenary meeting. one of the items was submitted by the chinese delegation which is entitled: "inclusion of chinese among the working languages of the general assembly and the security council".

## CHINA AND ZAMBIA

### Zambian Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1973)

a zambian trade delegation led by c.h. linyama, assistant secretary of the ministry of industry and commerce, concluded its visit to china and left here for home by air today. it was seen off at the airport by li yen, deputy general manager of the china national light industrial products import and export corporation, and chou mien, leading member of a department concerned under the ministry of foreign trade.

on hand at the airport was f.h.b. malawo, commercial counsellor of the zambian embassy in peking.

while in peking, the zambian trade delegation had discussions on exchange of trade with some of china's national import and export corporations, signed contracts and toured sites of interest.

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STUDY OF 10TH PARTY CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

## Party Members and Masses at Tsinghua University Conscientiously Study the Documents of the 10th Party Congress, and Resolve To Conduct Struggle-Criticism-Transformation in the Superstructure to the End

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 16, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, September 15, 1973) Full of revolutionary heroism, the Communist Party members and the broad masses at Tsinghua University conscientiously studied the various documents of the 10th Party Congress and resolved to implement the Party's basic line and policies in the entire historical period of socialism, criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook, and carry through the struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure in accordance with the spirit of the Party congress.

Since the sequential publication of the documents of the 10th Party Congress, Tsinghua University has rapidly whipped up a wave of enthusiasm for learning. The Party committee of the school successively held study forums, with the Party committee members, general Party branch secretary and Party branch secretary attending. Communist Party members and the broad masses also warmly conducted collective studies and discussions. They associated criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work with the reality of revolution in education, comprehended in depth the spirit of the 10th Party Congress, and talked freely on the victory scored by this university in implementing the line of the 9th Party Congress in various fields.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, Tsinghua University has all along taken as weapon the Party's basic line in the entire historical period of socialism, to thoroughly expose and criticize the crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique in vainly attempting to fundamentally change the Party's basic line and policies and undermine the struggle-

criticism-transformation in the superstructure and proletarian revolution in education. It has further raised the awareness of the struggle in line of the Party members and the broad masses and given impetus to the advancement of the revolution in education along the correct orientation indicated by Chairman Mao.

In the revolution in education, under the Party's leadership, Tsinghua University has insistently selected students from among workers and peasants with practical experience. Since 1970, over 6,000 university students have been enrolled from among the workers, peasants and soldiers. Tsinghua University has insisted on running the school with open doors and following the course of "May 7 Directive" outlined by Chairman Mao. It has diligently set up with unflagging efforts new system of "three-combination" of teaching, scientific research and productive labor, and changed the situation of "three departures" in the past. New units of proletarian intellectuals including existing teachers are maturing healthily. Through adherence to the orientation of revolution in education and reform of the old educational system, policies and methods, the outlook of Tsinghua University has undergone profound transformation. Through the practice of struggle, many Party members and leading cadres in the departments of electrical engineering and architectural engineering deeply realize that only through consistent implementation of the Party's basic line and policies and constant criticism of revisionism can the proletaria firmly occupy the battlefront of education and remold this battlefront with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Through the study of the documents of the 10th Party Congress, the Party members and masses at Tsinghua University have heightened their understanding in the significance of continuing to grasp well struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture. Many Party members, cadres and teachers pointed out that the battlefront of education was in the past a place overgrown with the twisted roots and gnarled branches of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. Despite the great victory won in struggle-criticism-transformation in recent years, the struggle between the proletariat and bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere is still a long one. To fully understand the protracted and complicated nature of revolution in education, we must follow the spirit of the 10th Party Congress and continue to put criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work above all else, conscientiously study writings by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, insist on making revolution in the superstructure, grasp well class struggle in the ideological sphere and grasp firmly the transformation of the intellectuals in world outlook.

In recent years, Tsinghua University has implemented Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and wholly implemented the Party's policies toward intellectuals. Over 2,000 teachers have one after the other gone to work and train themselves for a year or two in factories and rural communities. Many people have made discoveries and innovations and a considerable number of intellectuals loyal to the Party's educational cause have come to the fore. The excellent situation has greatly encouraged the broad masses of intellectuals and strengthened their confidence and resolution in revolution in education. In their study of the documents of the 10th Party Congress, some Party members,

cadres and teachers of the department of industrial automation, fundamental courses and the department of water conservation are aware that the incessant and deep-going development of revolution in education is bound to encounter violent resistance from the bourgeoisie, who vainly attempt to recapture their lost positions through the use of the traditional influence of feudalism, the bourgeoisie and revisionism. Therefore we must diligently study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, and persevere in criticizing revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook in order to carry out revolution in education through to the end.

In the course of studying the documents of the 10th Party Congress, the Communist Party members and masses at Tsinghua University expressed that they would firmly respond to the call of the 10th Party Congress, continue to study seriously works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, adhere to dialectical materialism and historical materialism, oppose idealism and metaphysics, and transform the world outlook.

Since the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work, Party organizations at all levels in the school have held reading classes for cadres, with the number of participants in study reaching over 1,000. The teachers, students and staff members have also organized many small, spare-time groups to study writings by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. They insist on reading and studying, seriously sum up the practical experience gained in struggle since the great proletarian cultural revolution, especially the experience in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, and constantly upgrade their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism.

The Party branch of the teaching-research group in machine parts of the department of precision instruments organized the Party members to conscientiously study the Party's basic line, foster the dauntless spirit of daring to oppose the erroneous trend and in the face of struggle in line, implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with unfurled banners. The masses praised this Party branch as a fighting citadel "with the drive to blaze a trail through storms and to face difficulties and with the toughness to withstand setbacks." The Party members and masses resolved to more diligently study writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, transform the world outlook and constantly raise their consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Under the inspiration of the spirit of the 10th Party Congress, the teachers, students and members of staff at Tsinghua University are whipping up a wave of enthusiasm for conducting deep-going revolutionary mass criticism and revolution in education. A revolutionary scene seething with enthusiasm is seen all over the university. Under the leadership of the Party committee of the university, the general Party branches and CYL committees of the various departments have separately organized small groups to criticize Confucius. Young teachers and worker-peasant-soldier students have also actively joined the fight. At present, the university has written some articles to make revolutionary mass criticism. The article "The Confucian School and the Reactionary Ideology of the Confucian School" written in collaboration with Peking University has been published by newspapers.

The workers of the machines repairing workshop in a machine-building plant operated by the university loudly put forward the militant slogan, "Celebrate the 10th Party Congress by going all out in action." They fought continuously for two days and nights and accomplished this year's task of overhauling thirty units of machine tools four months ahead of schedule.

Some teaching-research groups in the department of automation, have drawn up a teaching outline, and are engaged in compiling new teaching materials and setting up new laboratories for private study to achieve new results in revolution in education. Some old teachers said that we must ride the East wind of the 10th Party Congress, step up the transformation of world outlook, be loyal to the Party's educational work, arouse the revolutionary spirit, work diligently and contribute our own share of strength toward training the magnificent ranks of intellectuals for the working class.

* * *

# "Once the Key Link Is Grasped, Everything Falls into Place"

by

Ko Ch'en (戈 尘)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 16, 1973)

In the political report presented at the 10th Party Congress Comrade Chou En-lai points out: "Chairman Mao has laid down for our Party the basic line and policies for the entire historical period of socialism and also specific lines and policies for specific work. We should attach importance not only to the Party's lines and policies for specific work but, in particular, to its basic line and policies. This is the fundamental guarantee of greater victories for our Party." We must respond to the call of the Party Central Committee, pay great attention to the question of the line, insist on the continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, grasp the key link to lead other things forward, and guarantee the implementation of the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism.

When a fisherman spreads his net to catch fish, he has only to pick up the leading rope of the net and cast the net, then hundreds and thousands of meshes of the net instantly spread out. The idiom "once the key link is grasped, everything falls into place" is taken from the work of the fishermen. The large rope of a fish net is the "key link," the meshes are the "various items." This is why it is said, "When the key link is grasped, thousands of items fall into place."

"The line is the key link, once it is grasped, everything falls into place." Chairman Mao's teaching, in a lively and profound way, manifests the relationship between the line and the various tasks in terms of that between the supreme commander and those under his command, between the leader and the led. This is the scientific summing up of the revolutionary experience of the proletariat, the scientific summing up of the experience of the struggle between the two lines with the Party and also the scientific summing up of the acute, violent struggle in line in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Chairman Mao has defined for our Party the basic line and policies for the entire period of socialism. The line of unity and victory Chairman Mao has defined for our Party and the specific lines and policies for our Party's various specific tasks charted by Chairman Mao represent the all-embracing, time-transcending key link for guiding various tasks in the period of socialism. In our work, we should attach importance not only to the Party's lines and policies for specific work, but in particular, its basic line and policies. This is the fundamental guarantee of greater victories for our Party.

To take the key link is to grasp the most important matter. Only by grasping the leading rope of the net can the fisherman take up the various parts of the net, cast the net fully and attain the goal of catching fish. Our various tasks are similar to this. Only by raising high the "key link"

of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can we grasp the whole situation, move powerfully, carry all before us and lead the "various undertakings" of industry and agriculture forward along the proletarian revolutionary orbit. On the other hand, we load our brain with all kinds of production figures relating to industry and agriculture, but forget the line, then the key link is not grasped and the various items are in grave danger. We are proletarian revolutionaries with the realization of communism as the goal of our struggle. We should firmly grasp the key link, carry out well the proletarian revolution and do a good job in various kinds of construction work.

To raise the key link, various items must be led. We should correctly handle the relationship between the key link and the various items. The fisherman "can grasp the leading rope to spread out thousands of meshes" because the leading rope of the net is linked with the various parts of the net. It is above them all and can lead them. "The line is the key link, once it is grasped, everything falls into place." This is because Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the concentrated expression of the proletarian interests, wishes and world outlook. It is in charge of the whole and the orientation and is the lighthouse shedding light on various tasks. The victory in revolution and the achievements in construction gained through hard struggle by our Party in the past few decades are the fruits of "grasping key link to make, everything fall into place." If we grasp various items in our work and neglect the key link, we are concentrating on the details but forgetting the main purpose; if we use the various items to lead the key link, we are putting the cart before the horse. Placing the two on an equal footing or cutting them apart is eclecticism or opportunism. All such ways cannot achieve the objective of "taking the key link to lead the various items." The full meaning of "taking the key link to lead other items" is to arouse the spirit, work diligently and use the line to lead various tasks under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

To grasp the key link, we must know the key link. The correct political line is not born and developed in peace, but through struggle. The course of implementing the correct political line is necessarily the course of violent struggle between the two lines and the two ideologies. Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and other swindlers constantly changed their tactics to interfere with sabotage Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in a vain attempt to change the Party's proletarian revolutionary line and policies and replace them with the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Therefore we must diligently study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, adhere to the principle of "three do's and three don'ts," learn to examine problems in essence, be good at distinguishing what is the correct line, what is the erroneous line, which is the flagrant flower, which is the poisonous weed. In this way the key link can be grasped properly and correctly.

* * *

# Be A Good Fighter on the Movie Front

by

Li Wen-hua (李文化)
Peking Movie Studio

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 16, 1973)

The Party's 10th National Congress was successfully convened under an excellent situation at home and abroad, marked by the smashing of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and a great victory for the line of the Party's 9th National Congress. This represents a great victory for Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and the rich fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work.

I am a fighter on the movie front. I firmly support the line of the 10th Party Congress, and in warm response to the battle call of the 10th Party Congress, am striving to accomplish the various fighting tasks set forth by the Congress. We must continue to do a good job in the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work, conscientiously study writings by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and continue to criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook. Based on the historical experience gained from the past ten struggles between the two lines within the Party, we must further understand the characteristics and laws of class struggle and two-line struggle in the period of socialist revolution in our country. We must attach significance to the class struggle in the superstructure including all spheres of culture, and continue to carry out well the revolution in literature and art.

The documents of the 10th Party Congress point out that the struggle between the two lines within the Party will exist for a long time to come. This is independent of people's will. There is likewise also the struggle between the two lines on the movie front.

Since the founding of the People's Republic, cinematography, as an important tool for class struggle, has all along been a battlefront of contention between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i once stretched his sinister arms to the movie circle, and devised all ways and means to force counter-revolutionary public opinion for restoring capitalism. The storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution eliminated this evil line. Lin Piao, bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor, again thrust in his sinister hand. He and his followers deliberately objected to the domination of the screen by the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers, and the shooting of revolutionary model films, interfered with and undermined the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art. The movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work exposed their crimes and conspiracy, and all the counter-revolutionary literary and art activities of Lin Piao and his followers went bankrupt. However, this does not imply the end of the struggle.

In a society where classes exist, class struggle will never end. In the sphere of literature and art, the struggle between the two classes and the two lines will also go on, and there will be no armistice. We must be prepared at all times to carry on the revolution and the struggle with the proletarian revolutionary spirit of fighting against the tide. We must firmly defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and let the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers forever dominate the stage and the screen.

I have personally gone through these two struggles between the two lines. I have tasted both the bitterness of the sinister line in literature and art, and the sweetness of studying and practicing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art. The positive and negative aspects of education make me deeply realize that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." We must prove ourselves worthy of the trust of the proletariat and the Party and become good fighters on the movie front by adhering unwaveringly to the Party's correct line, and continuously transforming our world outlook and outlook in literature and art. We must constantly guard ourselves against the backwash of the sinister line in literature and art, and at the same time, bring into play the "stubbornness" of the proletarian revolution, scrutinize things thoroughly, engross ourselves in work, and strive to bring out the novelty of socialism and the originality of the proletariat in works of literature and art, before we can prove ourselves to be worthy of the trust of the proletariat of the Party and become good fighters on the movie front.

The 10th National Congress of the Party, a congress of unity and victory, full of vigor and vitality, has sounded for us the bugle call for winning still greater victories, unfolded before us the bright and magnificent future prospects, and defined for us an absolutely correct revolutionary line of Marxism-Leninism. We are resolved to advance and continue the revolution along this line and diligently propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought. We will produce more and, better movies for workers, peasants and soldiers and create more, greater, heroic images of the proletariat to serve better the people of China and the whole world and inspire them to unite and win still greater victories.

* * *

# We Must Have the Revolutionary Spirit of Daring To Go against the Tide

by

Ch'eng Chin (程晋)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 19, 1973)

"Going against the tide is a Marxist-Leninist principle." The 10th Party Congress has included this principle in the General Program of the new Party Constitution: "Comrades throughout the Party must have the spirit of daring to go against the tide." This is a very important problem in the two-line struggle inside the Party.

In the past five decades, our Party has gone through ten struggles between the two lines. In the great storms of the protracted class struggle, the reactionary tides and the erroneous tendencies of various kinds in society are invariably reflected within the Party. In this situation, a Marxist-Leninist party and a Communist absolutely must not go with the stream but must have the revolutionary spirit of going against the tide and must struggle for upholding the correct line. Only in the protracted struggle against the tide can the Party's correct line be established firmly, the Marxists receive tempering and grow up, and the Party develop and grow strong. Adhering to this Marxist-Leninist principle of going against the tide is a very important historical experience acquired by our Party.

The great leader Chairman Mao is the representative and teacher in daring to go against the tide and to adhere to the correct line during the ten two-line struggles within the Party. Led by Chairman Mao himself, the great proletarian cultural revolution smashed the two bourgeois headquarters led by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and their counter-revolutionary revisionist line, defeated the reactionary tide whipped up by them, and won great victories. But, the struggle has not ended yet. There are at all times classes, class contradictions and class struggle throughout the historical period of socialism, and the two-line struggle reflected in the Party also will be protracted and complicated. The tide against Marxism may recur in the future. Whether or not we can promptly see through it and resist it vigorously and whether or not we can constantly adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, oppose the revisionist line and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end--this is a rigid test for every Communist. For this reason, firmly following Chairman Mao's directives and carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of going against the tide is a problem of major importance in the future development of the Party and the State. Daring to go against the tide and being good at going against the tide--this is an important manifestation of a Communist's Party spirit and a militant style all revolutionaries must have.

In going against the tide, we must see the orientation clearly. In a class society, there are tides representing different classes and different orientations. Under the conditions of dictatorship of the proletariat, the

bourgeoisie and various kinds of sham Marxists always put on various kinds of disguises when they whip up a reactionary tide. This requires us all the more to see the essence clearly through the appearance. We must make strenuous efforts to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, "have the aid of the telescope and the microscope," distinguish between the revolutionary tide and the reactionary tide, and clearly tell the correct line from the wrong line. In this way, when one tendency covers another, we can sensitively and sharply see "where the wind arises"; when the erroneous tide has already developed unchecked, we shall not be deluded by its awful appearance but shall wage struggle accurately and bravely.

In going against the tide, we must do so by proceeding from our devotion to the public. Communists and revolutionaries seek not personal interests or interests of a small group, but for the interests of the vast majority of the people in China and of the world. Only when we are selfless can we clearly distinguish between right and wrong. Only when we are selfless can we be dauntless. Those ideas based on personal consideration--"do not be the first," "do not initiate a misfortune" and "the rafter which shows itself first rots first"--represent the bourgeois individualist world outlook of doing nothing for the revolution and drifting with the stream. When something concerning the line and the general situation happens, a genuine Communist, out of his devotion to the public, will come forward bravely and struggle resolutely for the interests of the revolution, even at the cost of all he has; he will become a dauntless, thoroughgoing materialist, a strong fighter who fears neither removal from his post, expulsion from the Party, imprisonment, guillotine nor divorce, and is not deceived and cowed by any counter-current.

In going against the tide, we must grasp the policy. When a reactionary tide or erroneous tendency of any kind occurs, there must be the principal representatives, together with some other people who have been influenced or involved. We must carry out the correct policy and treat them differently in accordance with their different conditions. Chairman Mao's theories and practice of the struggle between the two lines have pointed out to us: the two qualitatively different contradictions must be distinguished and handled strictly, attention must be paid to the tactics of struggle, and effort must be made to educate and unite with the vast majority. Only in this way can we constantly grasp the main orientation of struggle and lead the struggle to victory.

Forty years ago, the great Communist Lu Hsün wrote this thought-provoking passage: "When the turbid waves lap on the beach, those standing on a mound have nothing to do with their sprays, while the swimmers take no heed even their crests. Only those who are well-dressed and strolling on the beach are sensitive to being wetted by the sprays and feel embarrassed." This passage vividly depicted the several kinds of people who adopted different attitudes toward the tide of history. We must never be the two kinds of people standing on a "mound" and strolling on the "beach," but must be revolutionary "swimmers," bravely plunge ourselves into the storms of class struggle and two-line struggle, ride on the "crests of waves," hit head-on at any reactionary tide and make the rolling waves of revolution move forward even more vigorously!

* * *

# Discern the Tide, Go Against the Tide

## - learn from Lu Hsün's dauntless revolutionary spirit

by

Shih Hsüeh-wen (师学文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 19, 1973)

The tide of history is irresistible. But, in every historical period, there invariably is the struggle between a revolutionary tide and a counter-revolutionary tide, now on the flow and now on the ebb, sometimes rising and sometimes falling. The duty of a revolutionary is to discern the nature of a tide, cut through the counter-revolutionary counter-current, and make the revolutionary tide boldly flow forward.

In his militant life, Lu Hsün went through the two historical periods of the old democratic revolution and the new democratic revolution. He sided over many rapid currents and perilous shoals and discerned many counter-currents and hidden rocks. Until the last moment of his life, he firmly stood on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and plunged himself into the revolutionary tide. What rich and valuable experience there was in his life! "Fierce-browed, I coolly defy a thousand pointing fingers"--this is precisely a vivid portrayal of his combat against the tide and his fight against the counter-current. In the dark society where "the land froze in exceeding cold" and "the weather was gloomy," and in the face of threat by force, or temptation by material gain and of the enemy's butchery knife, Lu Hsün expressed in firm determination: "As long as I live, I shall always take up the pen to cope with their guns." Bullets and arrows were shot from the dark by the sham Marxist swindlers of all descriptions at his back, but Lu Hsün fought resolutely and doggedly and did not waver. With spear in hand, he "stood in anger" and "wrathfully faced the forest of the enemy's swords," demonstrating the dauntless spirit of a proletarian revolutionary fighter going against the tide. By dint of his experience in protracted revolutionary struggle, he pointed out: "The enemies are not fearful. The most fearful are the termites in our camp. They have brought many of our things to failure." The counter-revolutionary undercurrent hidden in the revolutionary current often is not easily discernible, and its danger often is neglected. But, by means of his sharp pen, Lu Hsün constantly reminded the revolutionaries of the counter-revolutionary counter-current in the revolutionary tide.

In the early thirties, swindlers like Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang waved the flag of revolution, put on disguises and ascended the stage. Lu Hsün saw through their reactionary nature and pointed out that their only aim was "to seek the interests of their small group or, in fact, their personal interests," that was, "to make private gains under the name of revolution." Seeing this counter-revolutionary counter-current clearly, he struggled unsparingly against it. History is the best witness. A few years later, this group of swindlers showed their natural features, maliciously disseminated the so-called "national-defense philosophy" and "national-defense literature" and vigorously advocated class capitulation and national capitulation. They turned

into a group of fellows who "could only cut somersaults but could not walk upright." When Chou Yang and his gang "martially headed and brought the attack to his door," Lu Hsün, fierce-browed, struggled despite his illness. Where the tip of his pen pointed at, this gang's "big flag" and tiger's skin fell flop on the ground. The "four fellows"had since then been nailed to the historical pillar of shame, from which they could never free themselves after struggling for 30 years. The strength of revolutionary dialectics is invincible. Confronted by those colossuses and with reactionary counter-current coming in like the tide, Lu Hsün feared no isolation but struggled resolutely. At the last moment of his life, he still declared solemnly that he would "pardon none" of the enemies of all descriptions. This fully manifested the dauntless revolutionary spirit of the proletarian fighter going against the tide.

Lu Hsün's spirit of going against the tide was not founded upon nothing. It was cultivated during the practice of the protracted revolutionary struggle. With the aid of the telescope and microscope of Marxism, he could see far into the distance and see things clearly and accurately. He wrathfully and bitterly denounced the "exalted theories" of the Trotskyites. He predicted with certainty that "this exaltedness would inevitably drop from heaven and into the dirtiest place."

Times have progressed by one-third of a century. The revolutionary tide flows on and on, furiously and turbulently. Times have imposed still higher demands on every revolutionary. Proletarian revolutionaries should follow Lu Hsün's example, diligently study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, "share the same life with the revolution," "deeply feel the pulse of the revolution," and be "swimmers" who "take no heed even of the crests of waves" in carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

## Many Army Units on the Fukien Front Take the Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference As a Weapon To Penetratingly Criticize Lin Piao's Bourgeois Military Line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 16, 1973)

(NCNA Foochow, September 15, 1973) Many PLA units on the front of Fukien have associated field camping training with visits to the site of the Kut'ien Conference to study the resolution of the Kut'ien Conference. The bourgeois military line of renegade and traitor Lin Piao is criticized in a deep-going way. Lin Piao's crime in disrupting the fine tradition of political work in our army is denounced with indignation. The better implementation of Chairman Mao's army-building line is assured. The glorious tradition of political work in our army is better carried forward.

In December 1929, the great leader Chairman Mao personally presided over the 9th Party Congress of the Red 4th Army at Kut'ien chen, Shanghang hsien, west Fukien. He drafted the resolution of the congress, "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party," and defined a Marxist-Leninist line for conducting Party work and political work in our army. In recent few years, many units on the Fukien front took the site of the Kut'ien Conference as a classroom for conducting education in line and when they underwent field camping training, they constantly came here to conduct activities in fervently recalling the traditions, studying the line and criticize Lin Piao. The commanders and fighters jostled each other at the site of the conference listening to the old Red Army fighters relate how the correct line represented by Chairman Mao was applied in defeating the erroneous line within the Party at the Red 4th Army in former years, poring over historical data of the Kut'ien Conference and the stipulated documents bearing on our army's political work system, repeatedly studying the resolution of the Kut'ien Conference and unfolding revolutionary mass criticism against Lin Piao's crime in pushing the bourgeois military line and disrupting our army's fine tradition of political work.

The Party branch of the 2nd company of a certain unit honored with the title "Company Excelling in Both Military and Political Fields" (军政全胜连) during the war years led over 40 backbone cadres in ideological and political work to turn the site of the conference into a battlefield for unfolding revolutionary mass criticism. With the resolution of the Kut'ien Conference taken as a weapon, the commanders and fighters vigorously criticized Lin Piao's crime in opposing the application of the Party's correct line in educating the army units.

Looking back over the course of fighting that brought company unit forward along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the past few decades, political instructor Chou Chung-ta said with infinite feelings, "Every victory of our company's has been scored under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." That Lin Piao opposed the Party's correct line in educating the army units was prompted by the vicious aim of making a wild attempt to alter the fundamental tasks related to our army's political work and make our cadres and fighters forget the Party's line and policies to become their tool for capitalist restoration.

The 2nd company of a certain unit stationed at the old base of west Fukien is a newly built company. In July this year, its members visited Kut'ien to join the old Red Army fighters, old Red Militia members and old Party members in criticizing Lin Piao's crime in disrupting the army build-up effort. Everyone lent an ear to a story told in light of personal experience by veteran Red Army fighter Ma Ch'i-ch'ang about how through the thorough implementation of the "resolution," the Red 4th Army in those years energetically carried out ideological and political work, united the whole army up and down as one, and triumphantly defended the Red base. One and all penetratingly criticized Lin Piao's crime in disrupting our army's fine tradition in political work and advocating that ideological work must be "enforced with speed and great determination." Everyone said indignantly, "That Lin Piao promoted such stuff was a wild attempt to lead our army's ideological and political work down the evil road and undermine the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks to attain their aim of usurping power for restoration."

Many army units linked realities in army build-up with a penetrating exposure of Lin Piao's crime in sabotaging the Party's build-up effort and weakening Party leadership. After their return to the army unit from Kut'ien, the commanders and fighters enthusiastically called mass criticism meetings, set up mass criticism columns, and took the resolution of the Kut'ien Conference as a weapon in unfolding penetrating and sustained revolutionary mass criticism against Lin Piao's crime. An effective boost was given to the build-up of the army.

Through visiting Kut'ien and criticizing Lin Piao, many army units on the Fukien front have energetically strengthened ideological and political work and more consciously devoted themselves to the overall build-up of the army units according to Chairman Mao's army-building line. The members of the Party committees of many divisions and regiments pay great attention to grasping the proper reconstruction of basic-level Party organizations and enthusiastically go deep into the midst of the basic levels to join company Party branch members in making investigations and studies, carrying out political-ideological work and making a concrete "passing on, helping and leading" effort to insure better development of the role of the Party branch as a fighting citadel.

After their return from Kut'ien the members of the Party committee of a certain regiment, in light of the resolution of the Kut'ien Conference, studied how to take criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of style of work as a key link in further strengthening the measures for political work in the army unit. It also summoned basic-level cadres engaged in political work on four occasions to analyze the conditions of education in line in the army and exchange experiences on properly grasping education in line. Members of the Party committee also constantly went deep into the midst of company units to give stronger concrete guidance over education in line. Thus enabling education in line to be carried out in a more penetrating and down-to-earth manner in the whole regiment.

Through visiting Kut'ien and criticizing Lin Piao, the commanders and fighters of the "Tsinan 2nd Regiment" (济南第二团) of a certain army unit invigorated the more criticism of Lin Piao and ideological-political work.

Whether on the training ground, or on the way to field camping or at the labor site, the commanders and fighters energetically carried out mutual-aid activities in the ideological field. This year, the 1st company of this regiment was trained in swimming with arms across the sea. The weather was then very cold and the water was chilling. The wind was strong and the seas were rough. This coupled with there being many new fighters in the company threw many difficulties in the way of training. The Party branch carried forward our army's fine tradition in political work and energetically aroused the masses to do deep-going and meticulous ideological and political work and called into full play everyone's enthusiasm. The whole company whipped up a wave of enthusiasm for undergoing hard drilling in the skill of destroying the enemy in water for the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. After over one month of training, the commanders and fighters were able to swim across a 1,500-meter strait in 37 minutes with equipment on their backs. They were cited by the higher level.

In the course of studying the documents of the 10th National Congress, many army units on the Fukien front seriously summed up experiences in criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying the style of work and were determined to take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon in continuing to criticize penetratingly the bourgeois military line pushed by Lin Piao and his crime in disrupting our army build-up effort, and to forever advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's army-building line.

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ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY

## Electronics Industry Serves Agriculture, Livestock Breeding in Inner Mongolia

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Sept. 23, 1973)

the rapidly growing electronics industry in inner mongolia now serves agriculture and animal husbandry in this north china autonomous region.

one of its latest products is the "electronic fence", an instrument using radio waves to keep animals from straying, thus saving manpower and protecting the grassland.

an animal husbandry area, inner mongolia began building its modern industry only after liberation. the electronics industry has developed in the past few years during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

there are now some dozen electronics plants in huhehot, capital of the autonomous region. they make more than 100 products, including television sets, pulse millivoltmeters and plate type digital drawing instruments.

today the electronics department serves farm production and animal husbandry in line with the general principle for developing the national economy -- "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor".

a transistor parts factory turned out a transistor logging instrument for locating subterranean water resources. this new instrument saves labour and improves the rate of success of well sinking in both farming areas and grasslands.

another factory produced device for starting trucks in the severe cold of winter and increasing the efficiency of engines.

LAND RECLAMATION

## Barren Mountains Turned Green in South China Commune

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 23, 1973)

a people's commune in south china has covered its 8,000 hectares of barren mountains with trees in the past decade. its forest area is now twice as large as in 1957, the year before the commune was set up, and annual timber output has grown from 4,000 cubic metres ten years ago to 30,000. in addition, the commune sells large quantities of resin and wild plant oil to the state. it also runs saw mills and small farm implement workshops.

tucked in mountains 1,000 metres above sea level, in the northern part of kwangtung province, the tayuan commune has a population of 6,000. it is one of the dozens of communes situated in a major forest area in southern china. there are also state forestry farms in the area.

the local people began afforesting barren mountains and reafforesting felled areas shortly after producers' cooperatives were set up after liberation. owing to their limited manpower and material resources, the cooperatives worked only on a small scale on near-by hills. eight thousand hectares of mountains remained uncovered at the time when a dozen or so cooperatives were merged into a commune in 1958.

Led by the commune party committee, a team of cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and technicians surveyed the mountains and drew up a seven-year plan in 1963.

the commune afforested 2,600 hectares in the winters and springs of 1963-1966. over 400 young people were organized in 36 teams to carry on with the remaining two-thirds of the afforestation project on steeper slopes farther away from villages. they camped out in the wilderness seven to eight months of the year and planted trees on one mountain after another. by the end of 1970, the plan had been basically fulfilled.

the commune now fells 600 hectares of timber every year. reafforestation immediately follows so that the mountains are always kept green.

over 100 cart tracks totalling 390 kilometres have been cut and commune members have ceased to carry logs by shoulder. overhead cable ways have also been added. the commune has bought ten tractors for transporting forest products and other purposes.

the commune has in the past decade increased its grain production 150 per cent by planting crops in vacant

spaces in the forests. it can now meet 75 per cent of its need for food grain, as against 25 per cent in 1958.

the commune has built 16 small hydro-electric power stations and a number of small workshops for processing forest products.

its total income in 1972 was more than double that in 1958, while the cash income of commune members was nearly doubled. eighty per cent of the families now have bank savings and 90 per cent of them have moved from tree-bark-roofed hovels into two-storied brick and tile houses.

## MODEL VILLAGES

### Model Hygienic Village in East China

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Sept. 22, 1973)

a nationally known model hygienic village in east china's kiangsi province has not had a single case of infectious disease over the past few years.

tungyang village of pinghsiang county launched a patriotic health campaign in 1953 in response to chairman mao's call "get mobilized, pay attention to hygiene, reduce disease, improve health conditions". the village was cited as a national model hygienic village in 1958.

the villagers lived in cold and hunger in the old society. strewn with filthy water and refuse, the village was infested with flies and mosquitoes. more than 80 per cent of the villagers suffered from malaria in 1942, and 40 per cent caught dysentery in 1944. over 100 people died of infectious diseases in the decade before liberation in 1949.

after liberation, the people's government paid great attention to the treatment and prevention of diseases. the incidence of diseases has dropped sharply, especially since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. diphtheria, epidemic encephalitis, malaria and dysentery have been stamped out. improved health of the people has promoted farm production. the village, which is now a production brigade under a commune, last year averaged six tons per hectare in grain output.

the village is today clean and tidy with cottages shaded by trees, ditches draining off refuse water, and

weeds and refuse turned into fertilizer. the brigade has a committee and every production team has a group in charge of health work. they encourage habits of modern hygiene among the villagers.

the brigade has dug a canal and led in clean reservoir water to irrigate 200 hectares of farmland. thirteen wells were sunk to provide the villagers with filtered drinking water. a thorough clean-up is carried out every season. tea shrubs and trees of economic value have been planted to improve environment and increase income for the collective and the commune members. income from tea alone amounts to over 7,000 yuan a year.

the village is covered by a cooperative medical service introduced in 1969. apart from using chemical drugs, the local barefoot doctors have collected 20 tons of medicinal herbs over the last few years and are growing several important herbs in a special garden.

## SPORTS

### Northwest China Holds Junior Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Sept. 22, 1973)

more than 120 players of seven nationalities took part in the 1973 table tennis invitational tournament of northwest china junior amateur sports schools recently held in lanchow, capital of kansu province.

similar competitions were also held in north china and other areas. this has helped promote table tennis among the youngsters and raise their skills.

participants in the northwest china tournament came from over 30 junior amateur sports schools in the tibetan autonomous region, the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, the ningsia hui autonomous region, shensi, kansu and chinghai provinces and lanchow city. the oldest of them is 17 and the youngest nine years old. they were selected from among tens of thousands of table tennis activists.

the team from tibet on the roof of the world, where table tennis was developed rapidly in recent years as a new sport, included eight children of emancipated serfs. they forged profound friendship with players from other places through the competition.

kansu and shensi, champions of group a and group b in the boys' team event, are examples that serve to show the popularity of table tennis in northwest china primary and middle schools. over 70 per cent of the students in lanchow's no. 6 middle school like to play table tennis. in a primary school in shensi province, nearly all the 300 pupils are table tennis lovers and five of them had the honour to take part in national junior table tennis competitions.

many table tennis veterans acted as umpires at the tournament. they warmly helped the youngsters raise their level and develop their strong points.

ting nai-ting, deputy referee of the tournament, said: "the party and government pay great attention to the healthy growth of the children of minority nationalities. nearly every school is provided with table tennis equipment and other sports facilities. children are admitted into amateur sports schools and table tennis training classes free of charge and there they have the help of experienced coaches. kansu province alone now has nine such schools while before liberation there were only two table tennis tables in lanchow city."

## OVERSEAS CHINESE

### Lo Ching-chang, Ma Wen-po, Lin Li-yun Meet and Fete Visiting Group of Taiwan-Born Chinese Students in Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1973)

lo ching-chang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy secretary general of the state council, ma wen-po vice-foreign minister, and lin li-yun, member of the c.p.c. central committee, met and feted the visiting group of taiwan-born chinese students in japan this morning. they had a cordial conversation with the taiwan compatriots.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including lin shui-lung, li lin, ko yu-shun and li keng-miao.

before arriving in peking, the group toured kwangchow, changsha, shanghai and nanking. they visited factories, people's communes, universities, a "may 7" cadre school and the tzu chin shan observatory. discussions were held by the group with workers, peasants, teachers and

students as well as people of industrial and commercial circles. the visiting group also visited scenic spots.

while in shanghai, the visiting group spent the traditional mid-autumn festival with taiwan-born compatriots in shanghai. they were invited to be guests at the home of hsu wen-szu, a taiwan-born engineer in shanghai.

during their tour of changsha and nanking, the taiwan compatriots were glad to meet chang shuang-chao, instructor of hunan teachers college, and liu tsai-pin, research worker of the tzu chin shan observatory, who had returned from the u.s. and japan.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND ARGENTINA

### Argentine Acupuncturists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1973)

the 10-member argentine acupuncturists' delegation led by pablo taubin, president, and jaime carlos szuster, vice-president, of the argentine society of acupuncture, left here by air today.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned and representatives of traditional chinese medical circles, including ouyang ching, hsu shou-jen, hung wei-ying, wang teh-chen, li chih-ming and tang yu-hsiu.

present was e. ros, charge d'affaires a.i. of the argentine embassy in peking.

during their stay in peking, the argentine guests visited hospitals and scenic spots and exchanged experience with their chinese counterparts.

## CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

### Chinese Health Delegation Concludes Visit to Australia

(NCNA-English Canberra, Sept. 22, 1973)

the chinese health delegation led by chen hai-feng left sydney for home today after concluding a friendly visit to australia.

at the invitation of the department of health of australia, the chinese health delegation visited sydney, canberra, and melbourne from september 15 to 22. the chinese guests visited hospitals, institute of medical research, medical faculties, etc. they had friendly talks with health officials and doctors. they were given warm welcome everywhere.

australian minister of health douglas everingham feted the chinese guests on september 19 during their stay here.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

## Chinese Vice Minister Huang Shu-tse Fetes Austrian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1973)

huang shu-tse, chinese vice-minister of public health, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of dr. wolfgang krosl, medical director of the general accidents insurance company in vienna, his wife, and dr. gunther schlag and dr. edith kent.

attending were leading members of chinese departments concerned hsueh kung-cho and fan kuang, as well as representatives of medical circles wang chang-yeh and yu shu-chuang.

also present were austrian ambassador to china franz helmut leitner and his wife.

dr. kent worked in china for several years during the war against japanese aggression. during the current visit she has met with her old friends including dr. ma hai-teh (george hatem), hans muller, richard frey and shao yu.

the austrian guests arrived in china on september 8. they visited shanghai, kwangchow and other places before coming to peking on september 18.

## Delegation of Council of Austrian China-Research Institute Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1973)

the delegation of the council of the austrian china-research institute led by dr. hermann withalm, former vice-chancellor of austria, left here for home by plane today after a friendly visit to china.

among those present at the airport to see the delegation off were ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned chung han-chiu, chang chang, liu cheng and hu li-peng.

austrian ambassador to china franz helmut leitner and his wife were also present.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

### Protocol of 11th Session of Sino-Bulgarian Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation Signed in Sofia

(NCNA-English Sofia, Sept. 22, 1973)

the eleventh session of the sino-bulgarian commission for scientific and technical cooperation was closed here today. yang li-kung, head of the chinese group to the commission and chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and stoyan syulemezov, head of the bulgarian group to the commission and chairman of the central co-operative union of bulgaria, signed the protocol of the 11th session of the commission on behalf of their governments respectively.

present at the signing ceremony were liubomir jeliazkov, first vice-chairman of the commission of science, technique and high education of bulgaria, and chao chin, chinese ambassador to bulgaria.

CHINA AND CHAD

### Chad Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1973)

the chad government delegation led by abdoulaye djonouma, minister of territorial development and housing, left here for home by plane this morning after a friendly visit to china.

salim ali, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chad embassy in peking, left by the same plane.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were fang yi, minister, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister, of economic relations with foreign countries; cheng fei, wen yeh-chan and hsueh na and other leading members of departments concerned.

diplomatic officials of the chad embassy in peking were also present.

during its stay in china, the chad government delegation visited rural people's communes, factories and places of historical interest in peking and shanghai.

while in shanghai, the delegation was honoured at a banquet given by wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. the distinguished chad guests were accorded warm welcome wherever they went.

## CHINA AND EGYPT

### Premier Chou En-lai and Egyptian Vice President Shafei Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and hussein el shafei, vice-president of the arab republic of egypt, continued to hold talks here this afternoon in a friendly atmosphere.

### Egyptian Vice President Visits People's Commune in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1973)

egyptian vice-president and madame hussein el shafei and other distinguished guests from egypt visited the shuangchiao people's commune on the outskirts of peking this morning in the company of hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and madame huang chieh. they were accorded a warm welcome and friendly reception there.

as the distinguished egyptian guests arrived, hundreds of commune members waved bouquets and colour banners and shouted welcoming slogans to express the friendly sentiments of the chinese people for the egyptian people.

chuang ho-shan, vice-chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, showed the distinguished guests round the commune establishments. at the commune-run factory making and repairing farm machines, vice-president shafei chatted cordially with the workers and enquired about the development and production of the factory. the workers told the distinguished guests about their achievements and showed them the simple and utilitarian farm machines they made.

at the rice fields, vice-chairman chuang ho-shan said, pointing to the vast expanse of ripening rice: "it used to be a large tract of low-lying, low-yielding land. and now per-hectare yield increased nine times that before liberation after the commune members had levelled the land and built water conservancy projects.

vice-president and madame shafei were guests at the home of a peasant, named hsu jui-feng. sitting on the brick-bed, host and guests had a cordial chat. hsu jui-feng said to the vice-president that the chinese people always concern themselves with and support the just struggle of the arab and palestinian peopl against imperialism and zionism. "we will strive to get more grain in support of your struggle," hsu jui-feng said. vice-president shafei happily replied: "hsieh hsieh (thanks)" in chinese.

upon departure, vice-president shafei asked vice-chairman chuang ho-shan to convey his best regards to all the commune members. and vice-chairman chuang ho-shan asked vice-president shafei to convey the best regards of the commune members to the egyptian people when back home.

madame hussein el shafei visited the peking carpet weaving mill this afternoon.

**Egyptian Vice President Shafei Attends Soiree in Peking**

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1973)**

hussein el shafei, vice-president of the arab republic of egypt, his wife, his daughter and the egyptian goodwill delegation he is leading saw a song and dance performance presented by the song and dance ensemble of the chinese people's liberation army at a soiree here today.

accompanying the distinguished guests were vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department feng yung-shun, and leading members of departments concerned ti fu-tsai, wan li and yang chi.

officials of the egyptian embassy here were also present.

at the soiree, chinese musicians performed "egypt -- our mother" and got an encore. a soloist sang "i offer milk tea to distinguished guests". when he sang "long live china-egypt friendship" in arabic,

vice-president shafei and other distinguished guests gave prolonged applause. woman dancer tsohala of tartar minority nationality who had visited egypt presented a uighur dance "shepherdess". the audience warmly applauded tonight's performance.

at the end of the performance, vice-president shafei and others mounted the stage and congratulated the performers with cordial hand-shakes. the distinguished egyptian guests also presented them with a basket of flowers.

the soiree was arranged by the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese-african peoples' friendship association.

**Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets Egyptian Vice President Hussein El Shafei**

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1973)**

chairman mao tsetung this afternoon met vice-president hussein el shafei of the arab republic of egypt and extended a warm welcome to the egyptian goodwill delegation he is leading for its visit to china.

chairman mao met vice-president el shafei at chungnanhai. premier chou en-lai and vice-chairman wang hung-wen were present on the occasion. they had a conversation that lasted two hours in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. towards the end of the conversation, chairman mao told vice-president el shafei: "we are always in support of you. the people of our two countries, the people of the third world and the people of the whole world are always for unity. when you get back to your country, please convey my regards to president anwar al sadat and the other colleagues of yours." vice-president el shafei said that it was a great pleasure and honour for him to have been able to meet and talk with chairman mao.

also present were assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, and tang wen-sheng and li liu-ken.

## Premier Chou En-lai and Egyptian Vice President Shafei Hold Talks Again

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and hussein el shafei, vice-president of the arab republic of egypt, held talks again here today.

the talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

## Egyptian Vice President Gives Grand Return Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1973)

hussein el shafei, vice-president of the arab republic of egypt, gave a grand return banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were premier of the state council chou en-lai, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsu hsiang-chien and his wife huang chieh, foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao and vice-minister of national defence hsiao ching-kuang.

prime minister samdech penn nouth and foreign minister sarin chhak of the royal government of national union of cambodia were present.

on hand were vice-president el shafei's wife and daughter, members of the egyptian goodwill delegation he is leading, egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd and diplomatic officials of the egyptian embassy in peking.

the banquet was held at the banquet hall of the great hall of the people. the national flags of china and egypt were hung in the banquet hall.

vice-president el shafei and premier chou en-lai proposed toasts at the banquet which was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

vice-president el shafei said: "now that we are leaving your glorious country, please allow me, on behalf of the delegation and in my own name, to express our heart-felt thanks for the extremely warm welcome and reception we have received. at the same time, we are also grateful for the sincere sentiments we felt among the chinese people and during our meetings with chinese leaders. such impressive reception

fully reflected the mighty friendship between our two countries.

"short as our visit is, it has provided us with an excellent opportunity to conduct friendly talks with you on issues of interest to our two countries. in the course of the talks, we came to see that you have a very deep appreciation and understanding of our problems. it is a great honour for me to have been able to meet your leader chairman mao tsetung. i will convey to the egyptian people led by my brother president anwar el sadat all i have seen in china, which testifies to the time-honoured solid friendship between our two countries," the vice-president stated.

premier chou said, "his excellency vice-president shafei, madame shafei and the other distinguished guests from egypt have viewed places of interest in our capital and have been warmly welcomed by the chinese people. chairman mao tsetung and vice-president el shafei met in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. our two sides have held sincere and friendly talks on the present situation in the middle east, international issues of common interest and the question of further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between china and egypt. the current visit to our country by his excellency the vice-president has made an important contribution to the enhancement of our mutual understanding, the strengthening of the friendship between our two peoples and the development of the friendly relations between our two countries.

"the chinese and egyptian peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in the long struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. the struggle now being waged by the heroic egyptian, palestinian and other arab peoples against aggression by israeli zionism is a just one. although your struggle is arduous and the road ahead is tortuous, you have a bright future. the days when the israeli aggressors, imperialism and hegemonism can run riot will not last long. the chinese government and people will resolutely support your just struggle till final victory is won."

premier chou asked vice-president shafei, when he got back home, to convey the friendly regards and high respects of the chinese government and people to his excellency president anwar el sadat and the egyptian government and people.

after their toasts, the band played the national anthems of china and egypt.

also present were leading members of governmental departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including

peng shao-hui, feng yung-shun, chai shu-fan, li ke, wang hai-jung, mu ching, wang yi, ku wen-hua, wang yeh-chiu, wu chung-chao, ti fu-tsai, ho wen-chin, wan li, chang jui-ai, li kang, lu kuei and yang chi, as well as a leading member of the islamic association of china chang chieh.

among the guests were also diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

### Vice President Shafei and Other Distinguished Egyptian Guests Pay Visits in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1973)

vice-president hussein el shafei of the arab republic of egypt, madame shafei and their daughter and the egyptian goodwill delegation he is leading, this morning visited the palace museum and viewed historical relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

they were accompanied on the visits by wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, wu chung-chao, curator of the palace museum, and ho ying, vice-foreign minister and his wife wang hao.

madame shafei and her daughter and other guests also visited an art and handicraft exhibition this afternoon.

## CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

### Equatorial Guinean President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1973)

francisco macias nguema, president of the republic of equatorial guinea, received on september 19, chen tan, chinese ambassador to equatorial guinea, and had a friendly conversation with him, according to a report from malabo, capital of that country.

present on the occasion were bonifacio esono andeme,

secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs and salvador ela ndongo, head of the office of the presidency, of equatorial guinea.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Ministers Meet Chinese Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Sept. 21, 1973)

a chinese medical delegation led by tsou chin, deputy director of the worker-peasant-soldier hospital in peking, arrived in helsinki yesterday on a friendship visit, according to a report from the capital of finland.

seija karkinen, finnish minister of social affairs and health, received the members of the delegation and gave a dinner in their honour. during the dinner, karkinen and tsou expressed wishes for the further development of contact and friendship between the peoples and medical personnel of the two countries.

last evening the delegation was feted by finnish director of the health bureau, leo noro.

pentti [illegible]karjanum, second minister of social affairs and health, today received the chinese visitors and had a friendly talk with them.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy chen tieh was present on all the above-mentioned occasions.

CHINA AND IRAN

Editor of "Ettela'at" of Iran Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1973)

abbas massoudi, deputy president of the senate and editor of the "ettela'at" of iran, and his accompanying photographer of the "ettela'at" haj. mohammadi mahmood wound up their visit to peking and left by air today to tour south china before going home.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned wang yi, chang cheng-teh and li che-fu.

present was iranian ambassador to china abbas aram.

the ambassador gave a reception on the occasion of the editor's visit to china yesterday. present were leading members of peking press circles and information department of the chinese foreign ministry.

## CHINA AND ITALY

### Organization of Communists of Italy (M-L) Greets Convocation of 10th National Congress

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1973)**

the national leadership of the organisation of the communists of italy (marxist-leninist) sent a message to chairman mao tsetung and the central committee of the communist party of china on september 16, warmly greeting the convocation of the tenth national congress of the c.p.c.

the message says: "the tenth congress was convened at a time when the anti-party clique of renegade lin piao had been defeated and the line of the ninth national congress had won great victories both at home and abroad. the tenth congress summed up the experience of past struggles between the two lines of the communist party of china, exposed the anti-party, anti-communist and reactionary nature of the lin piao clique, and reaffirmed chairman mao tsetung's principles on party building as well as his theory on the importance of having a correct political line and the inevitability of struggle between the two lines within proletarian parties which is the reflection of class struggle in society."

the message goes on: "the national congress reaffirmed the effectiveness and historical necessity of the great proletarian cultural revolution, which has enormously promoted the process of strengthening the basis and superstructure of socialism. china, continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, has become more than ever the bastion of world socialism." "having carried out the revolutionary political line of the 9th national congress of the c.p.c., the people's china has hastened the intensification of contradictions in the imperialist camp, crushed the policy of encirclement by the two superpowers, shattered the delusion of imperialism and social-imperialism to isolate china, and turned this delusion into the reality of the two superpowers being isolated themselves. this situation is very favorable to the struggle of the people of all countries."

the message stresses: "the soviet revisionist social-imperialism is daily becoming the enemy of the world peoples; like u.s. imperialism, it is more and more resorting to aggression, subversion and military occupation in an attempt to set up a more powerful empire. yet, in reality, it has sustained one defeat after another, and its reactionary aggressive nature has been seen through and exposed everywhere."

the message concludes: "the organisation of the communists of italy (marxist-leninist) is organising workers, peasants, students and other people into the struggle against the italian monopoly capitalist class and its agents, modern revisionism."

## Italian (M-L) Communist Party Greets 10th National Congress of CPC

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1973)

the central committee of the italian (marxist-leninist) communist party sent a message to chairman mao tsetung and the central committee of the communist party of china on september 7, expressing the warmest congratulations on the holding of the 10th national congress of the c.p.c.

the message says, "the italian (marxist-leninist) communist party learnt with great joy the holding of the 10th congress of the communist party of china. all comrades of our party rejoice together with the chinese people in celebrating this victory of the communist movement and are striving to spread this news which is warmly welcomed by the italian labourers. this news makes the italian labourers more confident in the world-wide victory of the revolutionary struggle."

"in the struggle against the lin piao anti-party clique," the message continues, "facts indicated that lin piao was the same as liu shao-chi and more crafty than the latter." "his sole aim was to usurp all power into his own hands."

the message concludes by "extending in the name of proletarian internationalism the warmest congratulations to the 10th congress of the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung".

CHINA AND JAPAN

## Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, today met with all members of the delegation for technical exchange on motor vehicles of the giken koeki company ltd. of japan led by kazuo suzuki and washichi inose. he had a friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned, including sun ping-hua, wei hua-chun, cheng shun-hua, chin su-cheng and hu yun-fu.

## Japanese Gymnastics Delegation Leaves Hangchow for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Sept. 22, 1973)

the japanese gymnastics delegation wound up its friendly visit to hangchow and left for kwangchow by air today. leader of the delegation is toshihiko sasano and deputy leader kiyohiro umemura.

the delegation arrived here from shanghai by train on september 20. that evening the chekiang provincial branch of the chinese gymnastics association gave a banquet in honour of the japanese guests.

the japanese gymnastics team and its chekiang counterpart gave an exhibition before 5,000 spectators.

ma hsiang-kuang, standing committee member of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments concerned and toshihiko sasano and kiyohiro umemura saw the exhibition and met with the gymnasts of the two countries.

while in hangchow, the japanese guests visited a silk mill and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest around the west lake.

## Visit by Japanese Mie and Hyogo "Young People's Floating Universities" Enhances China-Japan Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1973)

the visit to china of young japanese friends from mie and hyogo prefectures, in the form of "young people's floating university", adds a new page to the annals of the more than two thousand years old china-japan friendship.

the east china sea has always been the friendship route linking china and japan. during the tang dynasty, thirteen japanese missions braved its storms and came to china. so did many chinese. now on the eve of the first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and japan, young friends from the two prefectures came to china by the same route, bringing with them the profound friendship of the japanese people for the chinese people.

tens of thousands of people turned out on the wharf to see the young people off. an 83-year-old lady of hyogo prefecture gave her grandson, yasuhiko machida, a small intricate box containing two cloth dolls she had made as a symbol of japan-china friendship and asked him to give it to chinese friends with her warm greetings.

"our 'young people's floating university' was entrusted with the mission of cementing the friendship between japan and china," said tokitada sakai, governor of hyogo prefecture and president of the hyogo "young people's floating university". "everyone of us is a tie of friendship between the young people of japan and china."

### wide contact, sincere friendship

the young people of the "floating universities" arrived in china on september 13 and 14. they visited many factories, people's communes, hospitals, schools, neighbourhood centres and kindergartens in tientsin, shanghai and peking. they were guests at the homes of workers and peasants and had get-togethers with young people in tientsin and shanghai. they were greeted by warm applause and cheers wherever they went. language difference is no real barrier to sincere friendship. the young people of both countries sang and danced together.

brief as it was, the visit enabled the japanese friends to have wide contact with chinese workers, peasants, students and people of other circles.

during their stay in tientsin, the young people from mie prefecture were delighted to meet hsing yen-tzu, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the

tachungchuang people's commune in paoti county in the tientsin area, who visited the prefecture last spring as a member of the china-japan friendship association delegation. several members of the "university" had met her in japan. they told her that the white pine tree she and other chinese visitors had planted in the prefecture as a token of china-japan friendship was growing well. and she expressed the hope that china-japan friendship would be as sturdy as pines.

at the banquet given by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee in honour of the young japanese friends, national labour hero ni hai-pao, a worker at the shanghai no. 9 cotton mill and another member of the china-japan friendship association delegation to japan, showed the japanese friends the badges and photos given her and letters she had received from friends in japan. she said: "your coming reminded me of the warm welcome we had received in japan. though we speak different languages, our hearts are linked. when i heard that you were coming to shanghai, i counted the days before your arrival. now you've come at last." the japanese and chinese friends around clinked glasses and drank to the growing friendship between the two peoples.

in shanghai, the japanese friends visited a low tension electrical appliance factory where many workers are deaf-mutes or blind. the deaf-mutes used gestures to express their welcome to the guests from afar. two young blind workers said to the guests in japanese they had newly learnt: "the cherry trees presented by the japanese people to the chinese people and the pandas presented by the chinese people to the japanese people are both symbols of friendship between the people of the two countries." these words won hearty applause from the japanese friends.

## anecdotes of friendship

etsuko oketani, a girl student of hyogo prefecture, long desired to visit china and see peking with her own eyes. and her wish came true at last. but unfortunately, the day after she boarded the ship, she got her right arm hurt and bandaged. she was worried whether she could go round and visit peking in that manner. but as soon as the ship docked in tientsin new harbour on september 13 chinese doctors on the dock caught sight of her arm in a sling. after she arrived at the hotel, the doctors called on her and sent her to hospital. doctors there gave her careful treatment and told her that she would soon recover and that the hurt injury would not affect her tour. etsuko oketani was so happy and thanked the doctors again and again. the next day, she went with other japanese friends to peking and visited the great wall and the palace museum. before leaving for tientsin that day, yasuo sirai, vice president of the university, conveyed to her at peking

railway station the regards of liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association. sun ping-hua, secretary general of the association who was at the railway station to see the japanese friends off, also asked her about her injury and wished her quick recover. deeply touched, etsuko yoketani said: "i'll never forget the kindness and profound friendship of the chinese people."

before the friends from mie prefecture left shanghai, chinese and japanese young people had a get-together on board the japanese ship "brazil maru". at the end of the gathering, saburo takimoto presented an album to a shanghai young man. prepared collectively by 30 young people of mie prefecture on their way to china, the album carries on each of its pages the name of a japanese friend, his address and a photo of his home town. saburo takimoto said to the young man: "this album will remind you of the happy days of our visit to china whenever you see it. we welcome you to come and visit japan and, in particular, we hope you'll come to mie prefecture, our native place, as our guests."

## friendship from generation to generation

the visit by the japanese friends once again shows that the chinese and japanese peoples will live in friendship from generation to generation.

group after group of japanese friends visited the children's palace of the hungkou district in shanghai where they received an enthusiastic welcome and hearty reception from hundreds of lively and cheerful chinese children. the japanese visitors showed much interest in the varied cultural and sports activities of the children.

in the room specially reserved for practising chinese calligraphy, several children presented the japanese friends with sheets of their handwriting on which they wrote words in praise of sino-japanese friendship. the japanese guests reciprocated with such inscriptions as "long live the friendship between the people of china and japan" and "may the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples live forever" which they wrote in chinese characters right on the spot. souvenirs symbolizing sino-japanese friendship including scissor-cuts, albums and badges were exchanged between hosts and guests.

on their departure from china, many japanese friends said with emotion that they would carry the profound friendly sentiments of the chinese people and youth back to the people and youth of japan and make new contributions to fostering sino-japanese friendship.

hideji kawasaki, honorary leader of the mie "young people's floating university", put it well when he said in a speech in shanghai: the youth is the successor to the cause ahead and, in order to carry the movement for sino-japanese friendship to greater depth, it is essential to promote friendly exchanges and deepen the friendship between the young people of japan and china.

## CHINA AND MALAYSIA

### First Matches of Chinese Badminton Delegation in Kuala Lumpur

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1973)

the players of the chinese badminton delegation met malaysian players in friendly matches for the first time in kuala lumpur on the evening of september 20 before an enthusiastic audience, according to a report from kuala lumpur.

five friendly matches -- two mems' singles, one womens' singles, one mens' doubles and one womens' doubles -- were held with the chinese team winning 4:1.

watching the matches were minister of culture, youth and sports of malaysia ali ahmad and his wife; deputy secretary general of the ministry of culture, youth and sports ahmad sabki, and his wife; and vice-chairman of the badminton association of malaysia gan chin huat and his wife.

on the evening of september 19, the badminton association of malaysia held a banquet in honour of the chinese badminton delegation.

speaking at the banquet, mokhtar hashim, parliamentary secretary of the ministry of culture, youth and sports, said that through the exchange of the physical culture between the malaysian people and the chinese people, the friendship between the two countries will be promoted and strengthened. the exchange of the physical culture between the two countries will surely be more frequent in the future, he believed.

addressing the banquet, sun lan, head of the chinese badminton delegation, expressed thanks for the profound hospitality accorded the chinese delegation. she then talked about the profound friendship between the chinese and the malaysian peoples over the years, adding that the close ties and the exchange between the two peoples can be traced back to

the ages. many visits to china of the malaysian table tennis delegation and the recent visit to malaysia of the chinese table tennis delegation have made the friendship deeper by the common efforts of the two peoples, this friendship will blossom in a more brilliant way, she said.

supplements of newspapers and pictorial albums were issued and tin plaques were made by the malaysians on the occasion of the visit of the chinese delegation.

an inscription by minister ali ahmad, printed in the supplement of the "malay thung pau daily news" reads: "i welcome the chinese badminton team to visit malaysia. friendship between malaysia and china develops rapidly by means of sports. i hope this visit will further consolidate the friendly ties of the two countries."

## CHINA AND ROMANIA

### Romanian National Men's Volleyball Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1973)

the romanian national volleyball team led by aurel dobinca concluded its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this afternoon.

it was seen off by hsia lang, leading member of the chinese volleyball association, and wang wen-chung, a leading member of a department concerned and chinese volleyball coaches and players.

on hand were also ion dorobantu, minister-counsellor, ion buzatu, attache, of the romanian embassy here.

### Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Gives Reception for Romanian National Women's Volleyball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1973)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission this evening gave a reception to warmly welcome the romanian national women's volleyball team led by balita cornel for its visit to china. present on the occasion was marius gheorghiu, second secretary of the romanian embassy in peking.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned li ching-chuan, hsia lang, jen chao, wang wen-chung and chin chi-hsiang, as well as chinese volleyball coaches and women players.

a leading member of the host organization li ching-chuan and the romanian team leader balita cornel spoke at the reception which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. they both expressed the wish that the friendly relations between china and romania would develop constantly and the friendship between the people and sportsmen of both countries would grow ever stronger.

the visiting team arrived here yesterday.

## CHINA AND SRI LANKA

### Sanmugathasan Greets Chinese Party Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1973)

sanmugathasan, general secretary of the ceylon communist party, sent a letter on september 9 to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, extending congratulations on the successful conclusion of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china, and congratulating comrade mao tsetung on his re-election as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china.

the letter reads:

comrade mao tsetung
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china

peking

revered comrade

at a meeting of the central committee of the ceylon communist party, held on the first and second of september, 1973, i have been directed to convey to you and, through you, to the entire chinese communist party and its central committee our warmest congratulations on the successful conclusion of the tenth congress of the communist party of china.

we also, specially, congratulate you on your re-election as chairman of the party. this is a concrete manifestation of the defeat of the anti-party clique, led by lin piao, and the victory of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought inside the chinese communist party.

i have also been instructed to make use of this opportunity to convey in advance our sincere greetings to you, the party and the chinese people on the forthcoming occasion of the anniversary of the foundation of the people's republic of china on october first, 1973.

we wish the chinese people further success in socialist construction and in defending world peace. we wish you a very long life so that you may live long not only to safeguard and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in china but also to lead the world revolution to success.

we trust and hope that the relations between our two parties will further improve on the basis of adherence to marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and proletarian internationalism.

once again, accept our most sincere congratulations and good wishes.

yours fraternally,

n. sanmugathasan (signed)
general secretary
ceylon communist party

## Central Committee of Communist Party of Sri Lanka (M-L) Greets 10th National Congress of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1973)

watson fernando, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the communist party of sri lanka (m.-l.) sent a letter on september 10 to the chinese communist party, extending warmest congratulations on the successful convening of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china. the letter reads as follows:

the central committee of the communist party of china,
the people's republic of china,
peking

dear comrades,

the central committee of the communist party of sri lanka (m.-l.), on behalf of its members and working people of sri lanka, extends its warmest congratulations and fraternal greetings to the central committee and the entire membership of the communist party of china and the chinese people on the successful holding of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china.

the communist party of china, holding high the bright red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, wisely led the chinese people, through more than fifty years of arduous struggle, in winning complete victory in new democratic revolution, great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction and great victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the great proletarian cultural revolution, personally initiated and led by chairman mao tsetung, smashed the revisionist line of the treacherous group of liu shao-chi, defended and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevented the restoration of capitalism in china as had happened in the soviet union ruled by the soviet revisionist social-imperialist clique. since the ninth national congress, the communist party of china has scored the greatest victory in shattering the lin piao anti-party clique, this bourgeois careerist, conspirator, double-dealer, renegade and traitor, and dealt a powerful blow to the enemies at home and abroad.

the tenth national congress of the communist party of china, a congress of unity and victory, united more firmly around chairman mao tsetung, is of far-reaching historic significance in the life of the communist party of china and the international communist movement. it is yet another triumphant landmark in the victorious advance of the revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung.

the historic documents of the tenth national congress open up brilliant prospects for the chinese communist party and the chinese people to achieve greater new victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the all-round strengthening of the people's republic of china. the documents also illuminate the path for the communist party of china, the chinese people and the people of the world to score still greater victories in defeating the global counter-revolutionary strategy of the two nuclear supper-powers -- u.s. and u.s.s.r.-- for division and domination of the world.

the communist party of sri lanka (m.-l.) is convinced that armed with the brilliant documents of the tenth national congress and led by the great marxist-leninist of our era, chairman mao tsetung, the communist party of china and the great heroic chinese people will continue to achieve still greater victories.

the communist party and the working people of sri lanka sincerely rejoice, as their own, over all the successes scored by the great, correct and glorious communist party of china and the heroic chinese people and warmly hail them.

long live victory of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation long live the great, correct and glorious communist party of china exclamation long live the solidarity and militant friendship between the communist parties and the peoples of china and sri lanka exclamation long live proletarian internationalism exclamation long live chairman mao tsetung, great teacher of the proletariat of the world exclamation

watson fernando (signed)
member of the secretariat of the
central committee of the communist party
of sri lanka (m.-l.)

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

## Swiss Guest Probst Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1973)

ambassadorial delegate probst of commercial agreement of the ministry of public economy of switzerland left here for home by air today via kwangchow at the end of his china visit.

he was seen off at the airport by chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, sun so-chang, a departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade, and jean cuendet, charge d'affaires ad interim of the swiss embassy here.

CHINA AND US

## US Philadelphia Orchestra Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 22, 1973)

the philadelphia orchestra from the united states of america led by its conductor eugene ormandy concluded its performance tour in china and left shanghai for home by air today.

it was seen off at the airport by sheng shu-shan, leading member of the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned chang chen-ya, chuang jui-chang and tan ying as well as noted personages of shanghai literary and art circles.

on hand were also liu kuang-ya and szutu hua-cheng, council members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, yin cheng-chung, and nicholas platt, official of the liaison office of the u.s.a. in china.

bidding farewell to the chinese hosts at the airport, eugene ormandy said: since we set foot on chinese soil, we have been feeling the warmth and friendship of the chinese people towards us. we've also brought the friendly sentiments of the american people and expressed them to the chinese people through music.

the orchestra gave two concerts in shanghai. the audience warmly applauded the excellent playing of the american musicians.

while in shanghai, the american guests visited the municipal children's palace, attended a performance of the modern revolutionary dance drama "white-haired girl" presented by the shanghai school of dancing. they also made a boating excursion on the whangpoo river, during which shanghai musicians gave a performance on boat. the musicians of both countries chatted cordially with a common wish for the further development of the friendship between the people of china and the united states.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

**Peruvian Foreign Minister Stresses 200-Mile Thesis**

**(NCNA-English Lima, Sept. 22, 1973)**

peruvian foreign minister miguel angel de la flor valle declared here yesterday that peru "will continue to maintain its firm position with respect to the 200-mile thesis".

he made these remarks at a press conference before his departure for new york to attend the current u.n. general assembly session. he said that peru will adhere to its position on the 200-mile thesis "with the will not only to defend this thesis but also to make others know it because the developing countries and the countries of the third world have a better understanding of the necessity of defending their natural resources".

he said: we are living in an era of changes in the entire world and "there is constant evolution in latin america". "we maintain that the inter-american system should conform to these changes that take place in the world and in our continent," he added.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

October 5, 1973 No. 5469

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* NATIONAL *
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CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

## Scientific Research Personnel of Chinese Academy of Sciences Show Seething Enthusiasm for Socialism During the Movement To Criticize Lin Piao and Rectify Style of Work

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 19, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, September 18, 1973) Recently, our reporter visited some research units in Peking directly under the Chinese Academy of Sciences and saw that the scientific research personnel there showed seething enthusiasm for socialism during the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify style of work. In high spirits, they worked vigorously and were quickening their tempo of advance in scientific research. An excellent situation of surging enthusiasm appeared in the work in various research units.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify style of work has developed in ever greater depth in these research units under the Chinese Academy of Sciences. More than 900 criticism meetings have been held at and above the level of a research office, and mass criticism meetings participated in by a few thousand people have been held thrice since the beginning of this year. The broad masses of the scientific research personnel conscientiously read the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, carried out revolutionary mass criticism by grasping the essence of the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Lin Piao type and, citing a host of facts and their personal experience, criticized their crimes in vilifying the revolutionary situation and the Party's policy toward intellectuals and opposing the road of Redness and expertness. As a result, they further enhanced their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The vilification of the revolutionary situation by swindlers of the Lin Piao type aroused the indignation of the broad masses of scientific research personnel. Fighting tit for tat, they pointed out: "We must prove ourselves promoters of progress in developing the excellent situation in the revolution."

The research members of the magnetic survey unit under the electromagnetism office of the Institute of Computing Technology of China achieved ahead of schedule a major innovation in the techniques of magnetic survey: Formerly the shock method was adopted to test the performance of "high correction retentivity" (高 矫顽力) of magnetic materials, and eight hours were needed in measuring one specimen; now the automatic surveying method is adopted, and one specimen can be measured in a few minutes. They said proudly: "In taking solid action to criticize swindlers of the Lin Piao type, we must not do so step by step and slowly."

The Party committee of the Institute of Computing Technology concentrated the opinions of the masses. On the eve of May Day this year, it suggested carrying out in a better way the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify style of work, working vigorously and quickly, and accomplishing the whole year's tasks of scientific research ahead of schedule. Various research offices aroused the masses to discuss the speed of carrying out scientific research. Some groups charged with research on certain topics put up "graphs" to show the progress of work done in a month. Some research members took their bedclothes to the laboratories and stayed day and night by the side of instruments to make experiments. Some of them worked arduously and ingeniously, changing the mechanical equilibrium of the magnetic balance into automatic equilibrium, which shortened the time for each process of equilibrium from nine minutes into 25 seconds and greatly heightened the precision in weighing. Some research members who worked in factories did not have Sunday off when these factories did not close on Sunday. If the factory was closed not on Sunday, they came back to work in the laboratory.

Pointing at a room, the secretary of the Party branch of the Electromagnetism Office said: "In the past, the directors of various laboratories came to work here. Later, they saw that the masses were working enthusiastically and accomplished their tasks ahead of schedule time and again. Then, they would sit no longer in this office but took their desks to the laboratories and worked there."

Pointing at a major apparatus for conducting experiments, which was being installed, the research workers of the Physics Research Institute said: "This apparatus comprises seven interrelated parts and over 1,000 accessories, ranging from such major parts as coils of high magnetic field intensity to such tonic welding blowpipe as the microbumils used in vacuum welding--all of which are made by ourselves with materials produced in China."

In the past, the research workers seldom worked with their own hands to build the laboratory. They often sat down and waited for the installation of instruments and other equipment after they had chosen the topics for research. So, they could not start their research long after they had chosen their topics. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify style of work, they proposed: "Where conditions permit, we must catch up with and surpass the advanced. When conditions are lacking, we also must create conditions for catching up with and surpassing the advanced!" Instead of waiting for the conditions, they worked with their own hands to create conditions. For this reason, many items of the scientific research got started without delay.

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Carbon fiber (碳纤维) is a new kind of heat-resisting material with great tensile strength. The problem of its quick carbonization and continuity formerly had not been solved very well at home. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and redstify style of work, the research members of the Institute of Chemistry discussed this problem and worked vigorously. They said: "The excellent situation is created by the strenuous efforts made by all under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." Therefore, they immediately looked through the archives, made proposals, conducted extensive investigations and studies as well as demonstrations of the plans. They were determined to blaze the trail in this respect. After that, they set up a shock group and pressed ahead in the face of difficulties. Through repeated experiments, they eventually succeeded, on the eve of May Day this year, in scoring achievements in their tentative research on catalytic treatment of continuous carbonization, thereby shortening the time required for treating carbonization from more than 20 hours in the past to one hour or so and increasing the tensile strength of carbon fiber to near the advanced level.

Talking about the change in their thinking and the improvements in their work, many research members lay particular emphasis on the major achievements they have made by taking the road of integration with the workers and peasants. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the cadres and the research members of the research units in Peking directly under the Chinese Academy of Sciences have gone in large groups to the countryside and to factories. Their mental outlook has also gone through a big change. Up to the present, over 70 percent of them have been tempered in the "May 7" cadre schools. Over 90 percent of the Heredity Research Institute have stayed to work in some selected spots and made investigations in the areas, where they conducted scientific research together with the workers and peasants. The Institute of Chemistry has established relations of coordination with more than 40 factories and mines. Besides sending out their research members, some research institutes invite some workers and peasants with practical experience to come in. In this course, the research members modestly learn from the masses of workers and peasants and transform their world outlook, thereby promoting the change in the outlook of their work.

After returning from a "May 7" cadre school, a research member can never forget what a poor-and-lower-middle-peasant commune member said to him: "Formerly, the research members worked by the hour and left when time was up. But, you finish the work before taking your leave." Now, this research member carries out research untiringly day and night. Asked where his vigor comes from, he repeats what this commune member said to him. He adds: "The two different attitudes toward labor, as revealed in what that commune member said, reflect the difference in class consciousness. The grain we eat is grown by the poor and lower-middle peasants. The wealth we use is created by the masses of workers and peasants. Our knowledge is bought with the blood and sweat of the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants. I should unreservedly dedicate all my knowledge to the masses of workers and peasants."

Many research members also talk about what they have gained ideologically. They realize that their road of integration with the workers and peasants under Chairman Mao's guidance is the only road for building a mighty army of intellectuals of the working class. They are determined to go on advancing along this road.

Since the launching of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify style of work, the ties of unity and cooperation among the research units of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and among the research members have strengthened by a remarkable extent.

A few special-topic groups under the Institute of Biophysics needed phospho-esterase--a kind of material obtained by separation from the bacillus coli, for their experiments. Obtaining this kind of material by separation is auxiliary work. Because these several groups were unwilling to take up such work, they did not work in unity and coordination. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify style of work, all of them said: "Swindlers of the Lin Piao type want a split. We must properly promote unity and coordination." Some of them expressed willingness to take up this auxiliary work. Eventually, the group which needed this material less than the others took up this work on its initiative.

Many research workers actively play the supporting role in order to enable others to achieve results as quickly as possible. The Institute of Physics needed a certain kind of single crystal for a scientific experiment. The task of producing this kind of single crystal was charged to a group in this institute. The group members realized that this was an urgent task which must be completed before the experiment. Failure to carry out this task would hinder other work in the scientific research. Originally, they could use 60,000 yuan or so to buy a furnace for making single crystal before starting the experiment. But, in order to save time, they did not do so. Working with their own hands, they applied the principle of buoyance and made two single-crystal furnaces which were operated by means of buoyance. Each furnace cost about 7,000 yuan. Single crystal was produced in good time to satisfy the needs of this unit and other units.

Some scientific experiments conducted by various research institutes must be carried out under the conditions of a given low temperature or constant temperature or by means of vacuum instruments. Formerly, the research members responsible for this aspect of work came on duty at eight in the morning and often had to wait until it was past nine or ten o'clock in the morning before a low temperature or constant temperature could be formed in the laboratory or a vacuum created inside the instrument. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify style of work, in order to make it possible to carry out earlier every day the scientific experiments which needed the above-mentioned conditions, some research workers came on their initiative to start working at three or four o'clock early in the morning.

This spirit of working in unity and coordination under a common revolutionary objective has been carried forward ever more vigorously in various research institutes.

LABOR PRODUCTIVITY

## Grasp Well Education in the Line, Arousing the Revolutionary Spirit

- Why does productivity of labor increase more quickly in No. 2 work section under Tientsin Municipal No. 2 Building Construction Company?

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 14, 1973)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

How should productivity of labor be increased and progress of construction work sped up in the course of capital construction? The No. 2 work section under Tientsin Municipal No. 2 Building Construction Company has acquired this experience: grasp criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of style of work, grasp education in the basic line, grasp ideological and political work in everyday life, grasp improvement of cadres' thinking and style of work, firmly rely on the masses to run the enterprise well. When the broad masses of workers and staff members have enhanced their awareness of class struggle and two-line struggle, aroused their revolutionary spirit and displayed their vigor, wisdom and creativeness, productivity of labor will subsequently increase and speed of construction work will subsequently rise.

"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." Only by grasping this "key link" of the struggle between the two lines will it be possible to lead production to develop with greater, faster, better and more economical results. The experience of the No. 2 work section under Tientsin Municipal No. 2 Building Construction Company verifies one principle: If we grasp production for production's sake, we cannot grasp production well; only by grasping revolution to promote production can we really grasp production.

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In the past three years since 1970, the productivity of labor and the area of work completed by the whole personnel of the No. 2 work section under the Tientsin Municipal No. 2 Building Construction Company increased enormously, respectively amounting to 8,569 yuan and totalling 82.49 square meters in 1972, topping that in 1966 respectively by 74 percent and 58 percent. Quality was entirely up to the required standard, and the rate of fine-quality product was 32.96 percent. Production cost also dropped. In the first half of this year, the value of total output and the total area of work completed topped that in the corresponding period of last year by 11.35 percent and 4.8 percent respectivel and the rate of fine-quality product also rose to 48 percent.

Mental Outlook and Efficiency of Work

The construction work undertaken by this work section concerns mainly building construction for civil use, which is not carried out on a big scale, but needs much manpower and is small in output value. The mechanical equipment used for doing the construction work is also of a low level and is basically manually operated.

The chief reason why they could achieve such good results is that their mental outlook was fine and they had high enthusiasm for socialism. In the past three years and more, the workers of this work section perseveringly made all essential preparations before they started work, and they could immediately work in full swing once they started working. In order to make full use of the time for labor, they voluntarily elected to hold meetings, carry out study and even to shift from one worksite to another in their spare time. Since May of last year, in order to support the workers and staff members work in full swing, the medical and nursing personnel of this work section practiced "spare-time consultation" on their initiative, so that most of the workers and staff members who were slightly indisposed or had chronic diseases could come to receive medical treatment without encroaching upon the time set aside for labor.

Sometimes when great difficulties were encountered in construction work, the broad masses of workers and staff members showed a particularly touching, dogged fighting spirit. At the beginning of this year, preparations were made for carrying out construction work at a worksite at Liut'an. At this worksite, supply of water and power was still unavailable, the land had not been levelled, the earth was frozen and its surface was very hard, and half of the foundation was covered by the concrete pavement of a disused road which must be cleared away. There, pneumatic drills could not be found, the bulldozer did not work, and the use of explosive would hurt the pedestrians and the residents. Difficulties really defied counting. Should the work schedule be postponed? The workers basically did not consider this question. They insistently used the iron spades to scoop out the earth underneath the road surface bit by bit and used a big iron hammer to bring down the 20-centimeter-thick concrete pavement piece by piece. Then, they carried away the debris with a bulldozer.

Immediately after that, they met another difficulty in "sinking a drain well." At that time, as power supply was still unavailable, the water pump could not be used. For the purpose of creating conditions for starting construction work at an early date, the workers did not wait for the power supply and rushed to carry out their work in the well. In the waist-deep water, they scooped out the mud spadeful by spadeful. This, they accomplished the task of sinking the well.

In the course of building this group of dormitories, many structural parts had to be made beforehand, and some of them weighed 700 to 800 catties each. The hoisting machine had not been delivered to the worksite. Four young workers of the framework group, including Li Tse-ching, insistently carried with their shoulders all these structural parts into the five blocks of four-storey dormitories.

The volume of work done every day by the various squad units under this work section exceeded almost the quota specified by the municipality. The average work efficiency was 120 percent or so and sometimes as high as 150, 160 and even 200 percent.

Why do the workers of this work section have such tremendous revolutionary vigor? The key is that the leadership of this work section is rather conscious in grasping the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of style of work, grasping the education in the basic line, grasping ideological and political work every day, grasping the improvement of the cadres' thinking and style of work, and firmly relying on the masses to run properly the enterprise.

## Education in the Basic Line, and the Movement To Criticize Lin Piao and Rectify Style of Work

In the first half of 1970, this work section fulfilled its annual plan by less than one-third. In the second half of the year, efforts were made to reorganize the leading group and to grasp education in the basic line. As a result, production rose rapidly. By the end of the year, the annual plan was overfulfilled. After that, with the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify style of work developing in depth, the workers and staff members were ever more enthusiastic in labor, and the situation of production also improved unceasingly. They adopted this method of work:

(1) They closely combine positive education in the line with the criticism of the crimes committed by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. They criticize its attack on the dictatorship of the proletariat and on the socialist system; they criticize its distortion and vilification of the excellent situation at home.... While making criticism, the workers generally link it with their miserable life of working and toiling as beasts of burden for the landlords and capitalists before the liberation. This forms an accusation of the old society and a verbal denunciation of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique.

(2) They closely combine education in the basic line with the actual class struggle. Formerly, many people thought that the class enemies would not dare to carry out any activity after the great proletarian cultural revolution. Facts show that things were not as what they thought to be. When a policy was carried out, some counter-revolutionaries moved busily and secretly undermined production. After uncovering and criticizing these fellows, the workers further raised their class consciousness, subdued the evil wind, and boosted righteousness and justice to a greater height. Once any reactionary, wrong speeches and deeds showed themselves, they were resisted and criticized by the masses.

(3) They closely combine the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify style of work with the implementation of the Party's general line for building socialism and the development of production with greater, faster, better and more economical results, thereby realizing Chairman Mao's teaching "Grasp revolution and promote production," and uniting politics and economy, politics and technique. Formerly, many people engaged themselves exclusively in production. Now, they clearly understand that they are creating material

foundation for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and that they are fighting against the class enemy. For this reason, they work more vigorously and delve more actively into techniques.

(4) They closely combine both education in the basic line and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify style of work with the study of Chairman Mao's philosophic works. In the past three years, they constantly took a firm hold of such study. Studying for the revolutionary cause became a conscious action among the masses. After studying philosophy, the masses further deepened their understanding of the political problems. For instance, they approached the universality of contradiction by linking it with the protracted nature of class struggle; they approached the particularity of contradiction by linking it with the new characteristics of class struggle during the period of socialism; they approached the transformation of contradiction and the cause of qualitative change by quantitative change by linking them with the danger of a capitalist restoration, etc. Studying in this way produces conspicuous results. Now, the philosophic principles, such as knowledge comes from practice, consciousness may turn into matter, ignorance may become knowledge, incapability may change into capability, and the backward may become the advanced, are gradually being popularized among the masses of the workers and playing a tremendous role in emancipating the mind.

## Ideological and Political Work in Everyday Life

Since 1970, large groups of educated young people have been assigned to this work section. Some of them did not rest content with doing manual labor in the field of building construction and were rather severely imbued with the ideas of fearing dirty and tiring work. Taking the whole situation into consideration, this phenomenon involved the minority. But, if the problem of this kind of ideas was not solved promptly, not only the current production and work, but also the sound growth of the younger generation would be affected. In order to train the young people into successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, the leadership of the work section paid very close attention to giving them ideological education. Once some young workers came to work with this section, the veteran workers told them about their miserable life of the past, the difference between the lives of workers in the new society and in the old one, and the importance of building construction in the building of socialism, so as to cultivate their thinking and feeling of the working class. When some young workers showed outstanding ideological problems, the methods of giving help by a group, having personal chats and paying family visits were adopted to help them enhance their ideological awareness.

Because the workers had a strong sense of responsibility for the cause of the party and the working class, such work often was carried out in good time and produced excellent results.

A worker of the groundwork group worked very vigorously but always kept silent at meetings. The workers had personal chats with him and discovered that he often accused himself that "talking too much inevitably brings about a mistake" because he did not have good family background. They sincerely

explained to him the Party's policy: It is imperative to take one's class origin into account but not as the only factor, and importance should be attached to one's political performance. In this way, he rectified his attitude, spoke actively and worked in a better way.

A youth of the lime and cement group estranged himself very far from the masses of workers. He often associated himself with some ideologically backward people and often feigned to be suffering from lumbago in the course of work. Veteran worker Sun and others called on him more than ten times at home and joined his parents in doing some work on him. Eventually, he woke up, maintained close ties with other workers, and became an activist in both study and labor.

Besides verbal instructions, there are also personal demonstrations: The veteran workers go first to do the dirty and tiring jobs; when the young workers fall ill, the veteran workers visit them at home; at meal time, the master workmen help in steaming the rice.... When the young workers talk about the master workmen, they are very warm to them and also feel very ashamed of themselves. They are determined to learn from them the fine character of the working class and to rest content with working in the field of building construction. With the help by the veteran workers, the young workers greatly raise their enthusiasm for manual labor and learning skills.

Another important part of routine ideological and political work is to make commendation and criticism. Activities of commending good deeds and criticizing bad deeds are carried out regularly at the squad unit level, the team level and the section level. Those commended become examples to be followed; those criticized generally can correct their mistakes. This method of work wins the support of the vast majority of workers and produces excellent results.

Another part of the content is that, in the course of making preparations for construction work and carrying out construction work, constant efforts are made to conduct education in self-reliance and hard struggle, to oppose the tendency of "waiting, relying on and asking for aid," to carry out education in the communist style of snatching difficult jobs to do and leaving light jobs to other people, and to oppose the tendency of departmentalism and championitis; sometimes when some people voice one-sided opinions, the leaders immediately organize all to discuss these opinions, so as to help the masses raise their understanding.

For instance, some people once said that "good work cannot be accomplished quickly, and work which is accomplished quickly cannot be good." Very soon, a short commentary, entitled, "Is It True That Work Which Is Accomplished with Greater and Faster Results Cannot Be Done with Better and More Economical Results was published. It cited the facts of a tournament between two squads, one of which accomplishing its work with faster and better results while the other doing its work with slow and bad results. It showed that work which was accomplished well was not necessarily carried out slowly and work which was carried out slowly not necessarily gave good results, and that ideological consciousness was the basic problem. This short commentary played the role of clarifying the public opinion.

## Firmly Rely on the Masses in Running an Enterprise

In running a socialist enterprise well, it is definitely necessary to handle well the relationship between the leadership and the masses. If this relationship is not handled well, development of the productive forces will be impeded. The leaders of the No. 2 work section of the Tientsin Municipal No. 2 Building Construction Company is soberly aware of this question. They consciously rely on the masses of the workers to run the enterprise and change the relationship between the leaders and the masses from a simple relationship between those who give orders and those who carry out orders into the comradely relationship of treating each other on an equal footing, working and fighting together, and discussing with each other and solving problems together. The leading cadres of this work section pay attention to maintaining close ties with the masses and preserving the style of modesty, prudence and arduous struggle. The place where they usually work and live is not their office, but the worksite. While directly taking part in productive labor, they learn from the masses, investigate and understand the actual conditions and take concrete command over the fight. They are cadres promoted from among the workers. They warmly love labor and the workers, and the workers also warmly love them. Although the secretary of the Party branch and the leader of the construction work team are full-time cadres detached from production, yet besides attending meetings and handling problems, they often labor together with the workers. Added together, the time they spend on manual labor usually equals 20 days of work in a month.

Precisely because they constantly labor and live together with the workers, the leaders know very well the various kinds of conditions and the laws of work. The problems in this work section can be discovered promptly and solved properly, construction work can be organized at a high level, and economic work can be carried out meticulously--these are inseparable from the fact that the leading cadres constantly go deeply into the midst of the basic level.

While improving their relationship with the masses, the leaders cultivate among the masses of the workers the relationship of unity, friendship, coordination and mutual aid. Educated in the basic line and having gone through the movement for criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying style of work, the masses of the workers have enhanced their class consciousness and greatly developed the relationship of mutual aid and coordination between each other. Formerly, the workers generally called it a day once they finished their jobs. Now, as soon as they are free, they go to other squad units to "join in the battle." The rear service supports the "front," the special work group helps in construction work, the framework group helps in tying up steel bars, and the carpenters' group helps in building walls.

The leaders participate in production and leads production, form one with the workers and discuss problems with the masses of the workers, the workers help each other, work in unity and coordination, thereby further deepening their relationship as comrades and comrades-in-arms. This brings the

vigor, wisdom and creativeness of the masses into further play, increases their labor productivity and speeds up the progress of building construction.

- the Investigation Unit under the State Planning Commission

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RUSTICATED EDUCATED YOUTH

An Important Force in Building a Socialist New Countryside

- accomplishments in scientific experiments conducted by educated young people in the countryside of Hunan

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 18, 1973)

The educated young people who have settled in the countryside in the Hunan rural communities look up to the poor and lower-middle peasants as their teachers. By properly integrating their cultural scientific knowledge with local agricultural production, they have become an important force in building a socialist new countryside. The following is an extract of their achievements in scientific experiments.

Transformation of Sulphur-Land into High-Yield Fields

The specialist-team of educated young people of Chiuyent'ang of the Chiehkuan commune in Hengnan hsien which came into existence in 1965, now comprises 60 educated young people who have settled in the countryside, and 17 people from three households of poor and lower-middle peasants. The positions of party branch secretary and leader of the team are separately held by two poor peasants. In the past eight years, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they have conducted scientific farming for the revolution, improved and constructed thirteen mountain ponds, developed seven mountains, run over 300 mow of economic forests and fruit tree forests, and opened up and transformed more than 80 mow of rice fields. From the per-mow yield of 177 catties in 1965, the grain output increased yearly and surpassed the "Program" in 1972. In 1972, the per-mow grain yield exceeded "a thousand catties."

Chiuyent'ang was in the past a secluded, desolate mountain valley with poor soil and little water. Though called Chiuyent'ang (literally "Nine Ponds" 九口塘), actually there was water in only one of the ponds and drinking water had to be obtained from several li away. There was a popular folk song in the area: 'Nine Ponds! Nine Ponds! It has always been an arid plain. To have water to irrigate the fields, we must go down into the sea to catch the sea-god."

To solve the difficult problem of regulating the ponds for storing water, the educated young people set up a small scientific-research group, to make a practical survey of the hill ponds. They studied and analysed the structure and nature of the soil at the bottom of the ponds, and reviewed a considerable amount of reference materials on water and soil. They discovered the soil at the bed of the ponds to be loose, low in plasticity and high in permeability. They therefore deposited loess of good viscosity, poured water on it and set men to fill the cracks with earth and cattle trample on the soil. They thus constructed a layer of firm, impermeable soil and solved the problem of water storage.

Later the problems of insufficient hill slopes and scarcity of water sources arose. The educated young people went deep into the midst of the masses and looked up to the poor and lower-middle peasants as their teachers. Having acquired a clear understanding of the condition of water sources, they dug many ditches according to the topography of the slopes and the flow of water to lead rain water into the mountain ponds. They also built a gravitational irrigation network with the use of water controlled by scientific methods. At present, the drought-resistance capacity has reached 90 days. Despite the severest drought in a hundred years last year, the best harvest in history was reaped.

There was a large stretch of land in Chiuyent'ang without a single blade of grass growing. In the past some "experts" noted that the sulphur content was too high and crops could not be grown. After investigation and research, the educated young people came to know the real situation by humbly learning from the old, local peasants.

A long time ago, this span of land had been planted to crops. Later coal was mined there, but because the coal had too high a sulphur content, it could not be used for combustion and the mines were also abandoned. However, a stream of filthy water like soybean sauce kept flowing from the mining shaft and sipped into the soil. Since then not a blade of grass had grown and the place was called the "sulphur land."

They conducted discussions on the spot, with each one expressing his opinion. They read books, looked through reference materials, and analyzed and tested the soil in the laboratory. According to the chemical theory of neutralization of alkalinity by acidity, they resolved to transform the sulphur land by using lime and various alkaline fertilizers adulterated with pig and cow manure and other organic fertilizers. They conducted repeated experiments successively with sweet potatoes, cotton, paddy rice and were finally rewarded with success. In 1968 they cultivated paddy rice in the transformed paddy fields for the first time, and last year they reaped a good harvest averaging 746 catties per mow. The whole brigade reaped a bumper harvest of paddy rice on a large scale last year and brought in an average of 1,350 catties per mow. The poor and lower-middle peasants in the neighborhood praised them saying, "Miracle! Miracle! What cannot be achieved by 'experts' has now been achieved by students. The educated young people who have settled in the rural communities have made great achievements." The specialist-team of educated young people of Chiuyent'ang has in these several years sold to the state over 60,000 catties of rice and rendered great contributions to the country. The desolate Chiuyent'ang of the past is now filled with the scene of life and prosperity.

## Producing Indigenous Pesticides and Bacterial Fertilizer on a Large Scale

In response to the call of our great leader Chairman Mao P'eng Chung-k'uei (彭忠魁), an educated young man from Changsha, joined the Chinhsing brigade of the Peita commune in Yuankiang hsien. At the initial stage, he engrossed himself in work and was resolved to master a set of agricultural techniques.

In the summer of 1970, the cotton fields of the brigade were endangered by the red spider mites, and daily application of the highly poisonous pesticide "1059" was proved to be of no avail. At the time, a commune member, on seeing P'eng Chung-k'uei, said, "P'eng, you are an educated man. In your view, why can't this pest in the cotton fields be brought under control? Can you think of any methods?" P'eng was unable to answer this question and his face blushed instantly. The old poor peasant P'an said seriously and thoughtfully, "P'eng, don't just engross yourself in labor. A socialist new countryside cannot be built without science. You educated young people should contribute some efforts in this respect."

This event aroused the profound thoughts of P'eng Chung-k'uei. He repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and understood that young educated people need to receive training in the rural communities and the rural communities also desperately need the educated young people to develop their specialized knowledge to accelerate construction. He thus resolved to study untiringly scientific techniques for the development of the rural communities. With the support of the brigade Party branch, he walked over a hundred li to another place to learn the production of indigenous pesticides. He also made use of his chemical knowledge to analyze the chemical contents of the indigenous pesticides and made changes to increase their effectiveness for the prevention and control of red spider mites from the original 95 percent to 98 percent.

In order to produce more indigenous pesticides to meet the need of agricultural production, P'eng examined an abundance of data concerning the indigenous pesticides produced and used in other places. He also set up communication links with Szechwan and Yangchow, studied the experiences of other places, and in light of the actual local conditions, studied and selected several prescriptions for indigenous pesticides, and started to produce them together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. Within three years, they produced in toto over 15,000 catties of indigenous pesticides for application in 75 percent of the acreage planted to paddy rice in the brigade. The supply also met the need of five fraternal brigades. For several years in succession, the plant diseases and insect pests affecting the agricultural crops in this brigade were brought under control, and the grain output increased yearly and surpassed the "Program" in 1971. Meanwhile they trained 72 indigenous pesticide technicians for fraternal communes and brigades.

According to the spirit of "actively developing bacterial fertilizers" in the "National Program for Agricultural Development," P'eng Chung-k'uei look through the reference materials on the one hand, and on the other hand, he personally went to other places to study things. When he first trial-produced a "bacterial fertilizer," because there was no equipment, he installed a boiler and built a stove himself. As there was no inoculation needle, he hammered out a few with iron wire; as there was no thermostat, he designed an indigenous thermostat with the heat regulated by a kerosene lamp. After repeated experiments, he successfully produced such bacterial fertilizers as "5406," "ch'iszu," "nitrogen bacterial" and "phosphoric bacterial" and other bacterial fertilizers. Through experiments, the use of bacterial fertilizer "5406" increased production by 10 percent. To meet the demand of the large fields, they adopted the

method of producing the bacterial fertilizer "5406" on the spot in the ridged fields, thus enabling over 2,000 mow of rice fields in the whole brigade to use this bacterial fertilizer. Their achievements received encouragement and attention from the Party organizations at various levels and the departments concerned. Ch'ü and communes have held on-site meetings in this brigade to popularize their experiences.

Transforming the Outlook of Low-Yield Ginned Cotton

Ch'en Ch'uan-chih (陈 全 之 ) is an educated young man who has settled in the Ch'ienfeng No. 3 brigade in Limu commune in Hengtung hsien. On noticing that he had a passion for learning, and was willing to scrutinize things thoroughly and responsible in his work, the production brigade gave him the task of planting cotton on three mow of land.

Before his arrival in the village, Ch'en Ch'uan-chih only knew that clothes were made of cloth, which was spinned and woven from cotton. However, he did not have the slightest idea how cotton was grown. But he regarded the cultivation of cotton for the revolution as a glorious task the Party gave the poor lower-middle peasants. He must dare to think and act and courageously shoulder the burden. He resolved to achieve good results in such cotton fields with poor soil and no irrigation facilities. He therefore bought and studied untiringly books about the techniques of cotton culture. He learned from the books, old peasants, agricultural technicians and all the experts in this field. He studied as he practiced and shattered the old tradition of thin planting. He adopted the density of slightly more than one foot six inches between rows and eight inches between plants. By implementing rational close planting, he set a good foundation for increase of cotton production.

To obtain a high cotton yield, Ch'en Ch'uan-chih analyzed the state of cotton plant growth in which there is an excessive development of the vegetative parts and the phenomenon of being shaded from the sun and the rotting of cotton bolls. He firmly grasped the important link of timely pruning, further conscientiously reviewed reference materials, repeatedly studied and improved things through practice and grasped the techniques of pruning and topping cotton plants. He applied fertilizer rationally in accordance with the needs of the various periods of cotton growth. He applied fertilizer lightly at the seedling stage and steadily at the budding stage, accurately at the flowering stage and heavily at the boll-bearing stage, thus effectively promoting the growth of cotton plants. Sometimes he squatted in the cottonfield even at night to observe and grasp the life habit of the insect pests, and in practice, he constantly summed up the methods for the prevention and control of plant diseases and insect pests. When he found a certain pesticide yield little effect, he changed to another pesticide. When he failed to obtain results with a single pesticide, he made combined use of several pesticides. When some insect pests developed resistance to chemical pesticides, he used bacterial pesticides and effectively destroyed cutworms and cotton bollworms. Through the implementation of scientific cotton planting and careful cultivation and control, a good harvest of ginned-cotton

harvest at 130 catties per mow was reaped, thus changing the low-yield outlook of the place which in the past could produce only 20 to 30 catties of ginned cotton per mow.

- Kuang-ming Jih-pao Correspondent

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MASS TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES

## Mass Technical Activities in Northeast China City

(NCNA-English Harbin, Sept. 24, 1973)

exchange of advanced skills among workers and technicians of different factories has become one of the common practices in this northeast china industrial city.

workers, peasants, technicians and administrative staff members frequently visit the city's two popular centres of science and technology where lectures on new technical experience are given and discussions held.

the city has organized 28 full-time groups for spreading advanced experience in cutting tools, electronics, welding, fluidics, silicon-controlled devices and other branches of science and technology. each group includes model workers with outstanding achievements in their respective fields.

the city-wide activities of mass technical cooperation were initiated 15 years ago by the worker-turned-engineer su kuang-ming, who is now, at the age of 60, deputy-director of the harbin municipal technical cooperation committee. a nationally-known innovator, he has made more than 320 technical innovations in cooperation with other workers and technicians over the past 20 years.

the full-time technical groups appear wherever they are needed. when workers of the harbin no. 1 tool plant had difficulty in making a reamer by the powdered metallurgical process, the full-time group specializing in this technique went to the factory and helped them solve the problem.

activities organized by the city's two technical centres also include the collecting and distributing of technical data and holding of foreign language classes, scientific and technical exhibitions and demonstrations of advanced skills. more than 400,000 workers, technicians and other people have attended such activities, and 1,420 items of technical advances have been popularized in the past few years.

twentytwo technical classes in specialized subjects have been organized in the past three years. the subjects covered include physical and chemical laboratory tests, application of silicon in controlling electric currents, fluidics, and high-frequency heat treatment.

TIBET

## Emancipated Serfs in Lhasa Lead a Happy Life

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Sept. 24, 1973)

the present life of emancipated tibetan serfs in china's tibet autonomous region stands in bright relief against the degradation they suffered in the old society when they were described as "savages". these people, downtrodden and used as beasts of burden then, have become masters of the state since the democratic reform in 1959. asked about their life today, they say: "our bitter life has been turned into a happy one thanks to the leadership of the communist party."

dandzinwangjig toiled as a tailor for a manorial lord in lhasa in the old days. just for a scanty ration of barley meal, not enough for his own daily need, he had to work late into the night. dandzinwangjig was unable to support his family and had to let his children go begging in the streets.

when dandzinwangjig became an experienced tailor at the age of 25 he was summoned to the office of the local government and told that every tailor had to pay 12 silver dollars as tax in october of every year. being unable to pay the tax, dandzinwangjig was slapped on the mouth 240 times because the "laws" of the government provided as punishment one slap on the mouth for every five cents of tax a tailor owed. dandzinwangjig then had to go to the government office every october and returned home with his face swollen from slapping.

dandzinwangjig and other tibetan serfs were emancipated by the democratic reform in 1959. he was provided with two rooms into which his family moved from a dingy and wet stable where they had lived for generations. he then joined a shoe-making and tailoring co-operative, and his wife kala went to work in a noodle workshop. they have seven children. the eldest son lozangsherob is now in the people's liberation army, and his wife is a cadre in the chengkuan district office; the second and third children, daughters, are barbers in a state-owned service company; the fourth child is a worker and the fifth a middle school student; the two youngest children are in primary school.

they hold a family meeting every month to compare what they had suffered in the old society with their present happiness. dandzinwangjig teaches his children to follow the communist party and carry the revolution through to the end.

in the lihsin blacksmith co-operative in lhasa is a worker named panjojepu who learned the trade from his father

as a child. blacksmiths were looked down upon like outcasts by the manorial lords in the old society. but in the new society, father and son are respected by the people.

panjojepu joined a blacksmith mutual-aid team in 1960, which was later expanded into a co-operative. he works hard in making tools and daily utensils. he went to help the monba people build a bridge in moto county in 1966. he was elected an advanced worker, and praised by the people of monba nationality. panjojepu has been commended by the party and people's government on nine occasions in the past dozen years. his father lapa is now an outstanding worker in the lhasa "july 1" farm machinery plant and joined the communist party of china in 1961. he has come to peking twice and had the opportunity to see the great leader chairman mao.

panjojepu said: "we blacksmiths had no freedom in the old days, and worked in shackles. but we are workers respected by the people today, and our shackles have been replaced by wrist watches. we lived cold and hungry in the old society, but we are now well-fed and dressed and we even have bicycles."

a greengrocer's on people's road is manned by former stall keepers. one of them is named nganor. in the old society, in order to set up a small stall, she borrowed a small amount of silver from a slave-owner at an interest of 50 yuan per month. being a slave, she had to pay a poll tax, land and house rent to manorial lords and perform forced labour for them. though her earnings were small, local soldiers and local government officials constantly demanded bribes.. she had to live on borrowed money. by the time of democratic reform, she was heavily in debt. during the democratic reform, usury and ula (a form of corvee in tibet) were abolished. all her debts were wiped out, and she was provided with two rooms. her sons became workers and her daughter a commune member. the family now has a happy life.

## Tibet's Oldest Farming Area Thrives

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Sept. 25, 1973)

tibet's oldest farming area, tsetang, along the yalu tsangpo river, has changed almost beyond recognition since serfdom was abolished during the 1959 democratic reform, especially since the people's commune was set up in 1965.

this area with 260 hectares of cropland is now farmed by the tsetang people's commune made up mostly of emancipated serfs and slaves. its total grain output and per-unit yield are two and a half times those before the democratic reform. the number of livestock has increased by 66 per cent.

this commune of 444 households has sold 550 tons of surplus grain to the state in the past seven years. in the early days after the democratic reform, however, tsetang had to rely on state relief for part of its food grain supply though it had only 200 households at that time.

led by the communist party branch, the commune launched a movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, a few years ago and has since built two pump wells and many other irrigation projects. it has bought more than 100 new-type farm implements and machines, including new-type walking ploughs, animal-drawn seven-row seeders, rakes, ridge-building implements, hand tractors, threshers, threshing, winnowing and sieving combines and horse-drawn carts. before the democratic reform, the serfs used only primitive ploughs with a share as small as a palm that cut only three inches deep.

guided by the party's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", the commune has raised pigs and set up an orchard, a vermicelli workshop and sewing groups. many commune members have built new houses.

serfs and their children had no opportunity of education before the democratic reform. the commune now has 28 students studying in colleges and 35 in middle schools. many emancipated serfs have been trained as industrial workers, teachers, physicians and government workers. tzujen choka, a former serf, is now deputy director of the public health bureau of the tibet autonomous region. he was a delegate to the recent party congress of the autonomous region.

most of the cadres in the tsetang commune and the production brigades and teams under it are former serfs or slaves. paima sangchieh, the commune's party branch secretary, is a former slave. thirtytwo people in the commune have been admitted into the communist party and 116 into the communist youth league.

in the heart of the tsetang commune is the centuries-old town of tsetang, which is now the seat of the loka administrative region. most of the commune members were formerly serfs and slaves who toiled for the monasteries and other manorial lords in the town. seventy per cent of what the serfs produced went to the manorial lords. in addition, the serfs had to do heavy corvee.

the reactionary clique of the upper strata in tibet launched an armed rebellion in tsetang town in 1959. the people's liberation army, supported by the people of tibet, quickly quelled the rebellion. this was followed by the abolition of serfdom and establishment of people's power. the emancipated serfs and slaves received land, draught animals and houses during the democratic reform. they formed mutual-aid teams in 1960, then agricultural cooperatives, and finally the people's commune in 1965.

tsetang town, which used to be a scene of ramshackle houses and beggars, has taken on a new look. many modern buildings have gone up. among them are a power station, factories, schools, clinics, a bank, a bookstore, a post office and a cinema. motor roads reach out to other parts of tibet.

## SPORTS

### China Holds 1973 Junior Track and Field Sports Meet

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Sept. 25, 1973)

china's 1973 junior track and field sports meet was held recently in paoting in north china's hopei province. seventeen national records in junior events were improved by 68 boys and girls.

participating in the meet were close to 800 boys and girls from 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. before actual competition began, they conscientiously studied the documents of the tenth national congress of the chinese communist party and pledged to put proletarian politics in command, learn from each other and strengthen unity.

the peking team came first in team total. sixteen-year-old li wei-nan, who won first place in discus throw at the first international middle school boys' sports meet last june, broke the junior national records for discus throw and pentathlon, placing first in both events.

marked progress has been made by young people from kwangsi, heilungkiang and other provinces and regions that are less developed in track and field events. fu chien-wei from sinkiang broke the junior national record for the boys' 110-metre middle hurdles and chou hung from chinghai bettered the girls' pentathlon record.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND ALBANIA

### New Albanian Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1973)

behar shtylla, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of albania to the people's republic of china, arrived in peking by air today.

### Chinese Foreign Minister Meets New Albanian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei this afternoon met behar shtylla, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of albania to china, and discussed with him on the matter related to the presentation of his credentials.

## CHINA AND BULGARIA

### Chinese Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Leaves Bulgaria for Home

(NCNA-English Sofia, Sept. 23, 1973)

a chinese scientific and technical cooperation delegation left here today for home after attending the 11th session of the commission for scientific and technical cooperation between the chinese people's republic and the bulgarian people's republic. it is led by yang li-kung, head of the chinese group to the commission and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry.

among those present at the airport to see the chinese delegation off was stoyan syulemezov, head of the bulgarian

group to the commission and chairman of the bulgarian central cooperative union.

chao chin, chinese ambassador to bulgaria, was also present.

during its stay in bulgaria, the chinese delegation visited agricultural and food industrial establishments in ruse and pleven regions.

yesterday, the chinese ambassador gave a banquet on the occasion of the conclusion of the 11th session of the commission and the signing of the protocol of the session.

CHINA AND CANADA AND US

**Premier Chou En-lai Meets and Fetes Canadian and American Friends**

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1973)**

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this evening met and feted friendly canadian personage chester alvin ronning, his daughter mrs. audrey r. topping and his grand daughter miss susan r. topping, and american friend mrs. iphigene ochs sulzberger and her grand daughter miss susan w. dryfoos, as well as dr. hiram tarnower. he had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasions were li en-chiu, peng hua, wu fan-wu, tang wen-sheng, shan ta-chi and shen jo-yun.

CHINA AND EGYPT

## Egyptian Vice President Hussein El Shafei Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1973)

hussein el shafei, vice-president of the arab republic of egypt, and the egyptian goodwill delegation he is leading, left here for the democratic republic of viet nam by special plane this morning after concluding their friendly visit to china.

leaving by the same plane were vice-president hussein el shafei's wife and daughter.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the chinese state council; hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife huang chieh; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and his wife wang hao; hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence, and several thousand people.

the main streets of peking today were strung with colourful bunting and banners inscribed with slogans of farewell. the national flags of egypt and china were flying at the airport where a grand farewell ceremony was held. the band played the national anthems of egypt and china. accompanied by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and vice-chairman hsu hsiang-chien, vice-president el shafei reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the three services of the chinese people's liberation army.

when vice-president el shafei and other distinguished guests went round to bid farewell to the crowd, the airport was filled with the sound of drums and music. people waved colourful bouquets and bundles of silk and danced joyfully. they warmly cheered the lasting friendship between the chinese and egyptian peoples and hailed the successful visit of vice-president el shafei and the other distinguished egyptian guests and their important contribution to the strengthening of the friendship between the chinese and egyptian peoples and the development of the friendly relations between the two countries.

before boarding the plane, vice-president el shafei warmly shook hands with and cordially bade farewell to the chinese leaders and leading members of departments concerned present at the airport. vice-premier teng hsiao-ping requested vice-president el shafei to convey the friendship and greetings of the chinese government and people to the egyptian government and people and wished him a bon voyage. vice-president el shafei expressed gratitude for the warm hospitality he had received in china and said that upon his return he would tell the egyptian leaders and people all he had seen in china.

present at the airport was sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

also present were leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including peng shao-hui, feng yung-shun, chen chieh, li ke, mu ching, ku wen-hua, wan li, chang jui-ai and yang chi, as well as chang chieh, a leading member of the islamic association of china.

present on the occasion were also egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd and diplomatic officials of the egyptian embassy in peking, as well as diplomatic envoys of the democratic republic of viet nam, the democratic people's republic of korea, the republic of sri lanka and other arab, african and asian countries to china.

## Egyptian Vice President Hussein El Shafei Sends Message of Gratitude to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1973)

following is the text of the message of gratitude sent by vice-president hussein el shafei of the arab republic of egypt to premier chou en-lai:

h.e. premier chou en-lai,

at this moment, when we leave the people's republic of china after three days stay, allow me together with the accompanied delegation of egypt to express to your excellency our feelings towards the cordial reception and hospitality since we arrived and during our stay in your great country. we were met with the most friendly, touching and affectionate receptions as a real token of the strong ties which fortunately exist between our two countries and will further become more and more strong and consolidated. the members of the delegation and myself will spare no effort to carry to our people the sentiments of the great chinese people and further push the enhancement of friendship and solidarity between the chinese and egyptian people. i avail myself of this opportunity, mr. premier, to convey to the great chairman mao tsetung my best wishes for good health and long life, also wish your excellency and the distinguished members of the party more successes, prosperity and very happy life.

vice-president hussein el shafei

1973. 9. 24.

CHINA AND ICELAND

## Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets First Icelandic Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei today met sigurdur bjarnason, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of iceland, and discussed with him on the matter related to the presentation of his credentials.

## First Icelandic Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1973)

sigurdur bjarnason, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of iceland to the people's republic of china, presented his credentials this morning to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were ho ying, vice-foreign minister; wang pen-tso, deputy director of the department of west european affairs, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND JAPAN

## Chinese Economic and Trade Friendship Delegation Ends Visit to Kansai Region, Japan

(NCNA-English Osaka, Sept. 24, 1973)

the chinese economic and trade friendship delegation headed by liu hsi-wen left osaka for kyushu today on the conclusion of its friendly visit to the kansai and hokuriko regions.

the chinese delegation arrived in osaka on september 16 and visited osaka, kobe, kyoto, okayama, ishigawa, fukui and toyama. it made extensive contacts with old and new japanese friends of all circles and was warmly received by people in economic, trade and other fields.

the chinese delegation held group discussions with over five hundred people from friendly japanese trading associations and members of economic and trade circles in osaka, kobe and kyoto and had a wide exchange of views on the development of economic and trade relations between the two countries.

japanese friends in economic, trade and other circles in osaka, kobe and kyoto held grand receptions in honour of the chinese delegation.

liu hsi-wen and other members of the delegation called on the japan association for the promotion of international trade, the kansai economic association and other economic organizations. they also saw osaka governor ryoichi kuroda, wakayama governor masao ohashi, ishikawa governor yoichi nakanishi, toyama governor kokichi nakata and mayors of the cities they visited.

the delegation also met leading members of the sanwa and the sumitomo business groups and exchanged views with them on further expansion of trade between china and japan.

separated into groups, the delegation visited factories, villages, department stores, harbours and public establishments in these places. the chinese guests also attended the launching of a ship built by the hitachi ship-building company for china.

the delegation also had a friendly meeting with chinese residents in the kansai region.

the osaka welcoming committee held a get-together with the chinese guests on the delegation's last evening in osaka.

## Chinese Printing and Publication Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 24, 1973)

the chinese printing and publication delegation today left here for home at the end of its friendly visit to japan.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were people from japanese printing and publication circles, japan-china friendship organisations, and friendly trade associations.

- 7 -

also present at the airport was li lien-ching, counsellor of the chinese embassy.

the chinese delegation arrived in japan on august 22. it visited tokyo, nagoya, kyoto, osaka, sapporo and other places. it also visited well-known japanese publishing houses, printing press and paper mills and met in group discussions with japanese friends in the printing and publication circles.

on the evening of september 20, the chinese delegation held a farewell reception in tokyo, expressing thanks to japanese friends of all circles for their warm hospitality and assistance.

speaking at the reception, kenzo nakajima, director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and yen wen-ching, leader of the chinese delegation, both expressed the hope for increasing interflow in the printing and publication field of the two countries and toasted the everlasting friendship between the people of the two countries.

CHINA AND KOREA

## Chinese Friendship Visiting Group to Korea Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1973)

a chinese friendship visiting group to korea left here by train today on a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. leader of the group is juan yung-sheng and deputy leaders are chang chan-teh and cheng hung-shih.

seeing the group off at the railway station were leading members of departments concerned li chuan-chung, chu ching-ho, li ping and chu ping-yi. minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking li jae pil was present.

## Chinese Friendly Visiting Group Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 25, 1973)

a chinese friendly visiting group with juan yung-sheng as leader and chang chan-te and cheng hung-shih as deputy leaders arrived here by train today.

present at the railway station to greet the group were han byong un, director of the korean international tourist agency, and liu chun, counsellor of the chinese embassy here.

## Exhibition of Chinese Paintings Opened in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 25, 1973)

an exhibition of paintings of the people's republic of china sponsored by the korean culture and art ministry opened at the pyongyang fine arts museum this morning.

present at the opening ceremony were chang chol, korean vice-minister of culture and art; li myon sang, vice-chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and vice-chairman of the general federation of literary and art unions of korea; hwang nae ik, vice-chairman of the korean society for cultural relations with foreign countries; chong gwan chol, chairman of the central

committee of the korean artists' union; and korean fine art workers.

also present were ambassador li yun-chuan as well as other diplomats of the chinese embassy and culture officials of the embassies of other countries in pyongyang.

vice-minister chang chol and ambassador li yun-chuan addressed the ceremony. they said that the exhibition will contribute to the promotion of cultural interflow between korea and china and to the enhancement of militant friendship between the two peoples.

after vice-minister chang chol cut the ribbon, those who attended the ceremony entered the exhibition hall.

on display were over 70 paintings done by professionals and worker, peasant and soldier amateurs. they were oil paintings, traditional chinese paintings, new year pictures, engravings, posters and serial pictures. these paintings sang the praise of chairman mao's revolutionary line, mirrored the ardent love cherished by the chinese people towards chairman mao and the communist party of china, and portrayed a profile of china's socialist revolution and socialist construction. the exhibited paintings were well received by the viewers.

## CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

### Kuo Mo-jo Meets and Fetes Maori Visiting Group from New Zealand

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this evening met and feted the maori visiting group from new zealand led by w. wilson.

the meeting and dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. leader of the group w. wilson recited a poem "yenan", which he wrote during his stay in yenan. the guests recited a classical maori poem and performed maori folk songs and dances. the hosts also recited some chinese poems for the guests. during the course of the dinner, the guests and hosts proposed toasts time and again to the constant development of the friendship between the two peoples of china and new zealand.

present on the occasions were vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries ting hsueh-sung, and council members tang kai and chou erh-liu.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

## Romanian Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1973)

lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening gave a dinner for ion salisteanu, vice-president of the romanian union of plastic artists, and sculptor gavril covalschi.

present were leading members of departments concerned chen ta-yuan, liu cheng and chang to and painter ching yu-shu.

minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking ion dorobantu was also present.

the romanian friends arrived here on september 22.

## Romanian Public Health Delegation Leaves Peking for Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1973)

a three-member public health delegation from romania led by mihai aldea, vice-minister of health of the socialist republic of romania, arrived in peking on september 22 on its way to visit the democratic republic of viet nam, and left here by air today.

the delegation was welcomed and seen off at the airport by huang shu-tse, chinese vice-minister of public health. minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking ion dorobantu was also present on the occasions.

vice-minister huang shu-tse feted the romanian comrades yesterday evening. present on the occasion were leading member of the ministry of public health chien hsin-chung and chu chang-keng, wu cheng-chien and other personages from medical circles.

during their stay in peking, the romanian comrades visited places of historical interest.

## Romanian-Chinese Friendly Volleyball Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1973)

the romanian national women's volleyball team played the first friendly match with the chinese national women's volleyball team at the peking indoor stadium this evening.

a welcoming ceremony was held before the match. leading members of the state physical culture and sports commission yao hsiao-cheng and li ching-chuan, vice-foreign minister yu chan and leading members of other departments concerned attended the ceremony and watched the match. before the ceremony, they met and had a friendly conversation with leader of the team balita cornel. romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife were present on the occasion.

the chinese people and sportsmen, who had just bid farewell to the romanian national men's volleyball team, were now welcoming in the outstanding women's team from that country. the warm friendly atmosphere prevailing in the peking indoor stadium this evening was a vivid manifestation of the profound friendship between the people and the sportsmen of the two countries.

meeting for the first time in more than a decade, the chinese and romanian players stressed learning from each other in the course of the contest in a joint effort to improve the technical standards of volleyball.

the romanian women's team is a youthful side. its 12 members average 1.775 metres in height, three centimetres taller than the average height of the chinese team. they demonstrated remarkable springiness, powerful smashes and effective offensives in the match.

the first two sets of the match were taken 15:8 and 15:10 by the chinese team which put up a tight defence by successful blocking and scored many winners through drop shots to open spots. in the third set, the visiting team came from behind and bridged a three-point gap at 11:14 to level the score at 14-all. their tenacious fighting spirit drew rounds of warm applause from the spectators. but then the visitors shot wide in the next two hits to concede the set and match to the host team.

at the end of the match, the chinese and romanian players held hands and raised them over head to bid good-bye to the spectators, who reciprocated with tremendous applause to the sisterly volleyballers of the two countries.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

## Chinese Army Surgeons Delegation Leaves Belgrade for Home

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Sept. 23, 1973)

the chinese army surgeons delegation led by tu tung-chin, a leading member of the public health department under the general logistics department of the chinese people's liberation army, wound up its friendly visit to yugoslavia and left here for home today.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were major general hairo kulenovic, head of the medical department of the general logistics department of the yugoslav people's army, and major general djordje dragic, director of the military medical college of the yugoslav people's army.

present at the airport were also chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, and yuan yun-lou, military attache of the chinese embassy.

the chinese army surgeons delegation and the leading members of the medical department of the general logistics department of the yugoslav people's army exchanged views on the work of the medical departments of the two armies. the delegation visited medical establishments and pharmaceutical factories in the republics of serbia, croatia, slovennia, bosnia and herzegovina and macedonia.

the chinese delegation was accorded warm and friendly reception by the yugoslav people's army and local departments concerned.

colonel general petar matic, assistant secretary of the federal state secretariat for national defence, gave a banquet in honour of the delegation on september 14. colonel general milos sumonja, deputy federal state secretary for national defence, received the delegation on september 19. tu tung-chin, head of the delegation, gave a banquet in the chinese embassy on september 19. the banquets and the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

END

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